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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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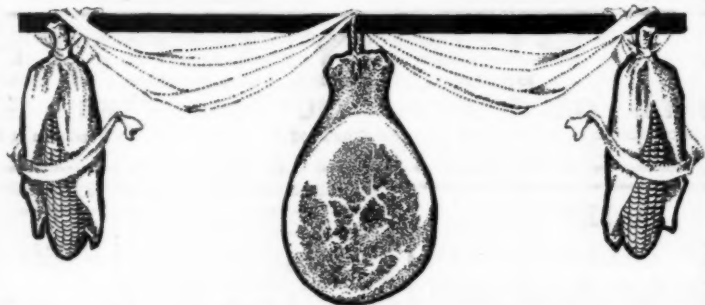
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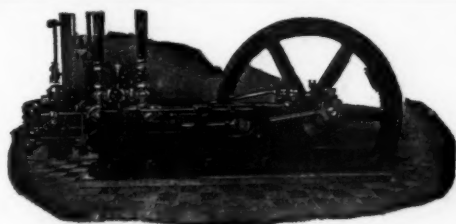




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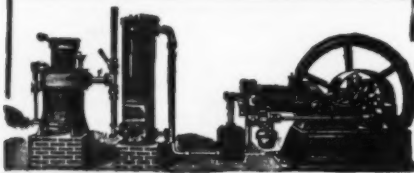
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See Page 48 for Bargains

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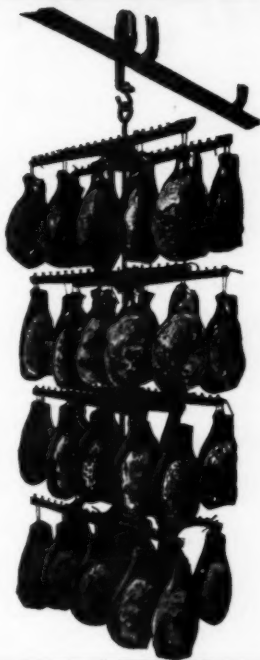
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December 19th, 1899.

December 10th, 1901.

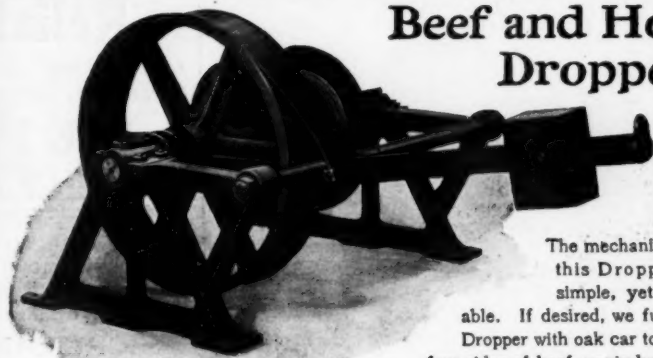


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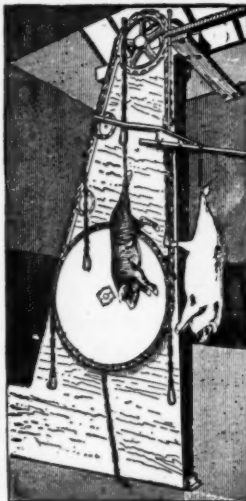
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arrangement of
sticking rail as
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of machine. This
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danger of a
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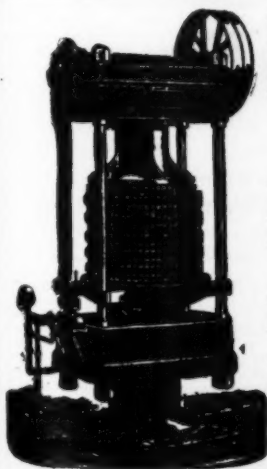
SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

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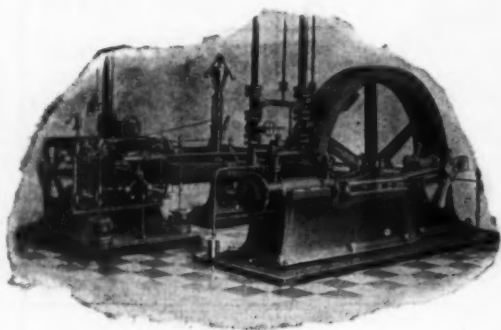
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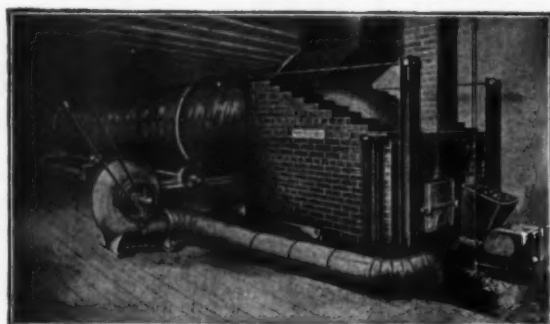
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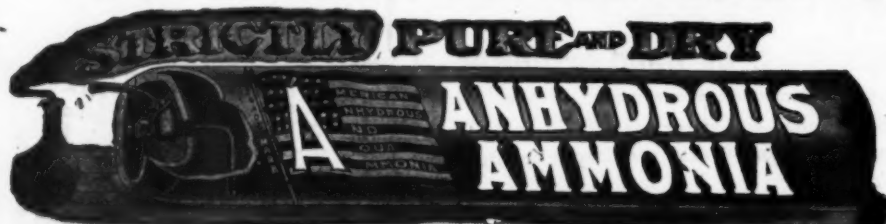
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, November 11, 1905.

No. 20.

PACKERS NEED MORE ROOM.

Increased packinghouse operations at Omaha may cause at least one plant to be enlarged. The plant of the Omaha Packing Company at that point is said to be crowded for room in its present quarters, and there is talk of utilizing the old Hammond plant to relieve the congestion. Increased demand for packinghouse products of all kinds has caused things to hum in the packing field all over the country this year.

ROTH WILL HANDLE THE CASH.

Charles E. Roth, of the Roth Packing Company, Cincinnati, who was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, of which Cincinnati is the chief city, was triumphantly elected to that office on Tuesday. Mr. Roth was opposed to "Boss" Cox's candidate, and it is needless to say that the "boss" was licked. Roth's personal popularity and his high business standing made him an ideal candidate.

PACKERS TO HANDLE FISH.

One of the big packing companies has gone into the fish business as another adjunct to its already numerous lines of trade. Swift & Company have acquired land and wharfage facilities at the great New England fish port of Gloucester, Mass., and will handle cod, haddock and other lines of dried, salt and packed fish through their provision branches throughout the country. This is the first incursion of the meat packers into the fish field.

MONTANA CASES ARGUED.

The Montana State Supreme Court this week heard arguments in the case of the State of Montana against the Cudahy Packing Company, Armour Packing Company, Swift Packing Company and the Hammond Packing Company, which were charged with having formed a conspiracy to regulate the price of beef and beef products, thereby violating the state anti-trust law. When the case was called for trial the defendants attacked the validity of the anti-trust law, which was held unconstitutional; hence the appeal to the Supreme Court. Packers' attorneys urged that the Montana statute was similar to the Illinois statute, which the Supreme Court of the United States has held to be unconstitutional, in that it made exceptions in favor of labor organizations and the agricultural classes in forming what are generally known as trusts.

PACKERS' PLEA PUZZLES GOVERNMENT

The special plea in bar entered last week at Chicago by counsel for packers indicted for alleged restraint of trade has put the government's prosecutors all at sea, and they have not yet evolved a plan of defense. The plea was that by giving Commissioner Garfield full access to their books and records, and answering all questions propounded by him in the course of his official investigation, the packers were protected from prosecution under the law, the same as witnesses testifying for the government are protected.

Government prosecutors had not anticipated such a line of defense and were not ready to meet it. When the plea was filed they turned at once to Commissioner Garfield with a "did you do it" air of inquiry. Attorney General Moody himself went to the rescue of the district attorney in Chicago.

He had a conference with Commissioner Garfield, the result of which was a statement by Mr. Garfield that he had promised immunity from prosecution to no one. This put more heart into the prosecutors, but did not alter the situation, since the packers claimed the protection of the law, under its specific provisions, not because of a promise of immunity from Commissioner Garfield.

Witnesses who were subpoenaed for the expected trial of the indicted packers early this month have been asked to put off their Chicago trip until late this month, when it is hoped to have the cases ready for trial. Prediction is made in some quarters that a trial cannot be reached before January. A favorable ruling on this latest plea of the defense would throw the whole prosecution out of court.

MORE MONEY FOR MEAT INSPECTION

A strong effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to secure a larger appropriation of money for the conduct of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, particularly for the purpose of adding to the force of federal meat inspectors at packing houses. Complaints have been made that the meat inspection force is not sufficient. Secretary Wilson has a plan to make the packing industry pay the expenses of this department of the government work by taxing packers for inspection. Such a scheme will not get much encouragement.

Live stock interests are as vitally concerned in proper meat inspection as the packers, and they have taken a stand for an increased appropriation. The following resolutions were adopted at the recent meeting of the central committee of the National Livestock Association at Denver:

MEAT INSPECTORS TRANSFERRED.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, chief government inspector at the Kansas City packinghouses, has been appointed as chief inspector at Chicago to succeed Dr. O. E. Dyson, who goes into private business. Dr. Bennett is famous as the inspector who, while in charge of government inspection at Boston some years ago, was put in charge of the campaign to stamp out the epidemic of foot and mouth disease in New England, and who did so most effectually. He is succeeded at Kansas City by Dr. L. R. Baker, chief inspector at St. Joseph.

"Resolved, By the Central Committee of the National Livestock Association, that we regard the appropriations made by Congress for the purpose of experimental stations, and for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and for the purpose of meat inspection, as absolutely insufficient for the livestock interests of the country.

"It is evident that the livestock industry is threatened in many directions by diseases which require careful scientific investigation, and that there should be no lack of funds for this purpose, and that we believe that the welfare of the public justifies the distribution of the burdens involved in meat inspection—to be borne by the public and not by the single interest affected.

"We, therefore, respectfully request of our senators and representatives in Congress ample provision for the coming appropriation for these purposes."

PACKERS SUED UNDER STATE LAWS.

The attorney general of Arkansas has filed suits against the Armour Packing Company, Armour & Company, Swift Packing Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, alleging violation of the Arkansas anti-trust law. One count charges conspiracy to fix prices and another count charges the corporations with being monopolies. The State asks for damages amounting to \$875,000 on each count, or \$1,750,000 from each company, a total of \$7,000,000. The amount named is the maximum penalty for each day's violation of the law.

GERMAN TARIFF ARGUMENTS REFUTED

The stock-in-trade of the German advocates of a tariff boycott against American products has been the alleged inequality in the balance of trade between the two countries, the unsatisfactory situation for Germany of her commercial relations with the United States. These propagandists have endeavored to make the German people believe that this country was getting all the best of it, and that it was time to retaliate. And they have not been particular about the correctness of their arguments or the reliability of their statistics, either. In a recent letter to the state department at Washington Consul General Guenther of Frankfurt, one of the keenest of our commercial representatives abroad, discusses at length these arguments, particularly those of one Professor Wolf. Concerning the latter he says:

Professor Wolf, in arriving at conclusions as to the relative value of the trade of Germany with the United States from the gross value of American products imported into Germany, as compared with the gross value of German products exported from Germany to the United States, represents a large class of persons who deal in commercial statistics in this misleading way. In the commercial interchange between both countries, notwithstanding the large balance in favor of the United States (\$105,592,438 in 1904), there is no country in Europe whose trade with the United States is as profitable thereto, intrinsically, as is the trade of Germany with the United States to the former country.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, the latest year for which detailed statistics are at hand, our exports to Germany amounted to \$214,780,992, while our imports therefrom amounted to only \$109,188,554. On this gross showing Professor Wolf proves, to his and to the satisfaction of German manufacturers and agriculturalists at least, that this international exchange trade is overwhelmingly in favor of the United States, and goes so far as to say that if the case came to a "tariff war" Germany would not suffer to any extent, while (German manufactures being indispensable to the American people) the United States would be a great sufferer. Mr. Svenson, in combating the views of Professor Wolf, has scarcely touched the analytical evidence whereby the relative value of German and American international trade can be shown. Let us first deal with our exports to Germany and show its component parts, for this has more to do with its real value than any gross estimate can have. It need scarcely be said that trade made up of advanced manufactures is worth many times more to a country than that made up of raw materials, and that international trade assimilates or diverges in degree (value) as it has been subjected to advance mechanical manipulation or left as it came from the fields and the mines. Taking the gross value of our exports to Germany in 1904, let us see to what extent raw products has entered therein, as compared with manufactured products. The annexed figures show the value of exports from the United States to Germany in 1904:

Alimentary Articles:	
Breadstuffs	\$16,214,491
Fish	1,079,711
Fruit	3,639,277
Provisions:	
Bacon, salted pork, salted beef, etc	1,862,496
Lard	14,931,540
Oleomargarine	2,287,231
Tallow	613,651
All other provisions	1,787,304
Total provisions	21,482,222
All other alimentary articles	327,011
Total alimentary articles	42,872,712

American Products Necessary to German Industry:

Cotton	\$109,123,685
Cotton lintels	823,452
Cotton waste	900,904
Hides and skins	1,388,311
Copper	11,324,419
Rosin, tar and turpentine	3,261,854
Mineral oil	9,055,761
Oil-seed cake	4,098,986
Tobacco	5,031,971
Wood	3,820,369
All other articles necessary to industry	2,530,278

Total articles necessary to industry

151,359,990

Total American exports to Germany of alimentary articles and articles necessary to German industry (raw products)

194,232,702

Before commenting on the foregoing statement showing the exports from the United States to Germany it is considered best to show the imports into the United States from Germany which can be classed under two heads, viz. "Raw Products" and "Manufactured Articles." The annexed figures show the value of imports into the United States from Germany during the fiscal year 1904:

Raw Products:	
Animals	\$383,643
Beer	322,679
Bristles	867,000
Cement	1,213,905
Coffee	366,214
Hair, including hair manufactures	514,609
Hides, skins and furs:	
Furs and fur skins	3,560,488
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	2,742,500
Hops	1,105,480
India rubber	1,720,434
Manures	2,454,000
Metals	807,543
Mineral waters	461,204
Oils: vegetable, volatile, etc.	1,055,855
Rags, and other paper-making materials	731,801
Rice and rice flour	714,878
Seeds	1,012,405
Starch, etc.	161,878
Sugar, refined	115,960
Tobacco	438,239
Vegetables	487,630
Wine	1,484,743
Wool	182,648
All other enumerated raw materials	4,584,364
Total German raw materials imported	27,490,100

Manufactured Articles:	
Books, stationery, etc.	\$540,502
Brooms and brushes	190,585
Buttons and button forms	260,624
China and earthen ware	4,815,848
Clocks and watches	383,202
Cotton manufactures	14,933,184
Glass manufactures	1,461,077
Hardware, cutlery and implements	1,406,522
India rubber goods	536,763
Jewelry and plated ware	522,262
Leather and leather manufactures	4,148,846
Linen goods	2,902,532
Machinery	680,699
Metal manufactures	6,773,760
Musical instruments	954,910
Painters' colors	721,364
Paper and paper manufactures	3,191,090
Silk manufactures	6,036,476
Toys	4,542,738
Wood manufactures	968,866
Wool manufactures	3,396,692
All other manufactures enumerated	1,038,237

Total manufactured articles imported from Germany

76,666,617

Summary of Imports from Germany:

Raw materials	\$27,490,100
Manufactured articles	76,666,617
Articles not specifically enumerated	5,031,837

Total

109,188,554

The most cursory summary of the foregoing tables will show what a house of cards Professor Wolf has built to sustain the German contention—that in Germany's commercial relations with the United States the balance of trade is vastly in favor of the latter—a contention which has for some time been growing in volume if not in intensity, and has reached that point which threatens a "tariff war" unless the legislators of the United States rearrange matters more favorably for German manufacturers.

It is hard to believe that any large section of the German people can be misled by such arguments as those brought forward by Professor Wolf, and yet we must assume that when a learned "professor believes in these arguments others not so learned will be likely to fall in therewith, especially if his arguments coincide with their interests."

What He Did Not Discover.

Had Professor Wolf analyzed the trade between the two countries with that degree of care that would be expected from a man of his prominence, he would have discovered that German trade with the United States is of far greater value to Germany than is the trade of that country to the United States—that is, the exports of each to the other. But the Professor, after the manner of too many learned men inexperienced in trade intricacies, accepted the gross mark value of German-American trade, viz. \$214,000,000—more when entered through the German customs—of imports from the United States, and about one-half that sum of German exports to the United States, and jumped to the conclusion that the United States must be disciplined by a tariff war unless its legislators open our doors for German manufactured exports to balance the international exchange, mark for mark. It evidently did not occur to him that the intrinsic value of German exports to the United States already more than equalizes the balance of trade.

Of our exports to Germany more than one-half the total value is made up of raw cotton (\$109,123,685). Deducting this one article from our export reduces our total exports to Germany to less, in value, than our total imports therefrom. Bearing in mind that Germany must buy this cotton if she would keep her factories running—she cannot buy her cotton supply elsewhere than from the United States—and that there is no other product exported from the United States upon which so little labor has been bestowed when it has entered the German ship for export to Germany, to give employment to the army of

(Continued on page 37.)

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CAR LINE OFFICIALS DENY JURISDICTION

Hearings on the conduct of private car lines before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington came to an end last week when the representatives of the Armour Car Lines refused to answer questions put by the commission's counsel, and the issue was brought to a head by a denial of the jurisdiction of the commission over private car lines. The commission will now endeavor to get its questions answered elsewhere.

After intermittent sessions dragging through several weeks, at which various railroad and car line officials were examined, the commission called President Robbins of the Armour lines to the stand. They attempted to question him concerning the relations between his company and the packing firm of Armour & Company, and to inquire into other details of a private business. Counsel for the car lines entered a protest against such a line of questioning. Attorney Reichman, for the car lines, insisted that unless they were common carriers the commission was without jurisdiction and that the contracts between the railroads and the car lines showed that they were entirely distinct and separate organizations.

"The commission has no right to inquire into the private affairs of a private concern, furnishing a purely local service and not engaged in interstate commerce," he contended. "We owe it to the people we serve

to have the question settled. It is therefore our purpose to refuse to answer certain questions at this time, not because we have anything to conceal, but to get the question of jurisdiction before a court. We have reached the parting of the ways and the simplest way to get the matter into court is for Mr. Robbins to decline to answer the questions."

When the commission had ordered President Robbins to reply to questions and he had refused, Commissioner Clements introduced a copy of the telegraphic code book of Armour & Company. Attorney Urien was immediately on his feet, denouncing the presentation of the book, asserting that it had been stolen from the company and that the effort of the commission to produce it again at this time was in violation of the constitutional rights of his clients.

Commissioner Cockrell thought it had not been stolen, but the employee who gave it to the commission "had forgotten to return it."

"If that is not embezzlement," interrupted H. F. Dunne, of the Southern Pacific, "then I don't know the meaning of the term."

After the hearing it was said that the Interstate Commerce Commission feared to hand down a decision in private car line cases for the reason that it entertained the belief that if the matter were taken into the courts a decision would follow that the commission had no jurisdiction in the premises.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS ARE COMMENCED

Negotiations for the conclusion of a new trade treaty between the United States and Germany, to take the place of that which expires on March 1 next, may now be said to be officially under way. Baron von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, last Saturday presented to Secretary of State Root the offer of the German imperial government to formulate a new treaty. At the same time representatives of Western livestock and meat interests, and other producers, were in Washington to urge upon the government the necessity of speedy action in the arrangement of a new treaty, in order to protect our trade interests.

The German ambassador informed Secretary Root that a change must be had in the treaty relations between the two countries and that, realizing the dangers of a tariff war, Germany was anxious to effect some arrangement with the United States that would insure a continuance of good feeling and make for the industrial development of both countries. Therefore he stated that his government had instructed him to give notice that it was ready to enter upon negotiations for a trade treaty; he did not use the word reciprocity.

Secretary Root gave assurance of his earnest desire to do everything possible to avert trouble. He wished only to be shown the opportunity to negotiate a treaty that would secure the approval of the United States Senate. It is not his intention, he stated, to evade any responsibility by preparing a treaty which the Senate cannot accept; his belief being that there should be no attempt to divide responsibility between different branches of the American government. Therefore, he would send to the Senate no

treaty that did not, in his judgment, meet the wishes of that body.

A dispatch from Washington concerning the chances of tariff or reciprocity action by Congress says:

An encouraging sign of the times politically is found in the decadence of what is termed "the Shaw reciprocity point of view." Mr. Shaw's view has been that German reciprocity was neither possible nor probable, and above all was not justifiable economically. What was suggested by the secretary some time ago was the enactment of a law enforcing some "maximum rates" higher than the Dingley rates (which were to constitute the minimum) against those countries which should discriminate against us. The past summer's discussion has, however, demonstrated pretty clearly the international difficulties into which such a scheme would plunge this country. It is rarely, if ever, spoken of now in official circles.

Encouraging also is the real effort of some Congressmen to inform themselves on trade conditions instead of talking buncombe or blustering. A number of influential men have been seeking information in Washington within the past thirty days with a view to making up their minds as to reciprocity. It is unfortunate, however, that there has been an unmistakable tendency on the part of these men to conclude that Germany would not dare to engage in tariff warfare with the United States because of the greater necessity of German imports from this country. This is a conclusion which does not follow at all, however true some of the premises on which it is founded may be.

The state department has been taking a mild interest in the situation, but the utterances of officials there are such as to indicate very clearly that there is little confidence in the prospect of German reciprocity from the political standpoint. State department officials have been discouraged and rendered nerveless by the rough handling that has been given to all recent reciprocity propositions in the senate.

THE FOOD LAW DISCUSSION.

The newspaper controversy which has been going on between Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Thomas F. Lannen of the National Food Manufacturers' Association over proposed food legislation has served to attract more public attention to the subject and to assist in the creation of sentiment which may be brought to bear on Congress for the enactment of some sort of an adequate federal food law. The National Provisioner published Mr. Lannen's criticism of the methods of state food law administration, and Dr. Wiley's reply to that criticism. This week Mr. Lannen made a rejoinder, in which he said:

"It is not necessary to depart from recognized principles of government to stamp out the adulteration of food. Neither is it necessary to grant arbitrary power to officials to accomplish the same. Food adulteration is a great evil, but in controlling it care must be taken to give all citizens their constitutional rights. No doubt if we were to revert to the old system of ex post facto laws and bills of attainder and give the food commissioners power to exercise the same to prevent the adulteration of food the evil might be stamped out, but we have no assurance that the food commissioners would exercise such powers any better than the tyrants of old and personal rights and liberties would suffer.

"The present conduct of food commissioners shows that they would abuse such powers. The power to injure any citizen by official publicity without judicial trial is diametrically opposed to justice, especially when that power is great enough to ruin a man's business."

DOLD COMPANY WANTS ITS LANDS.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company has gone into the courts after railroads and others at Kansas City who it alleges have encroached on its lands along the Missouri River at that point. The company has filed suits in the circuit court asking for damages aggregating \$95,000 and the ouster of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the Federal Investment Company and H. M. Meriwether from lands claimed by it.

The lands in question are on the river bank in the West bottoms, and in its petition the Dold company claims that it owns the river frontage and consequently all the accretions thereto, but that, irrespective of its rights, the railroad company took possession of the accretions and built tracks thereon, refusing to recognize the claim of the packing company to the land. The Dolds not only ask the court to give them possession of the ground, but also damages to the amount of \$90,000 against the Chicago Great Western road for the period during which the road has deprived the packing company of the use of the land. A smaller strip of land is asked for in the suit against the Federal Investment Company and H. M. Meriwether, the claim being fixed at \$5,000 in cash and the same allegations being set forth in the petition as in the one against the railroad company.

If you have a job for a good man, or if you are the man in need of a good job, you can always get what you want through The National Provisioner's "Wanted" columns. Use page 48.

EQUIPMENT OF A PACKINGHOUSE

Complete List of the Machinery, Supplies, Tools and Other Equipment of Every Department of a Modern Packinghouse, Compiled for the Information of Owners, Builders, Superintendents, Engineers and Manufacturers of Packinghouse Equipment.

(Continued from last week.)

Owing to many inquiries received upon the subject, The National Provisioner has prepared a complete list of the departments in a modern packinghouse and the machinery, supplies, tools and other equipment used in each. Anything even approaching it has never before been attempted, and its preparation has been a work of many months.

It should be valuable to present owners of packinghouses who may wish to ascertain if their equipment is complete, or who contemplate additional departments. It will be especially interesting for builders of prospective plants, as it may be used as a basis for estimating cost. It will be an aid to packinghouse architects and engineers, who, despite their knowledge of the business, cannot have all of the details either in their minds or readily accessible.

(Departments which have already appeared include Power Plant, Cattle, Hog and Sheep Killing Departments, Cutting Department, Meat Market Department, Sausage Department, Tripe and Feet Department, Refrigerating Department, Curing Department, Smoking Department, Canvassing, Bag and Clothing Department, Tank Room, Refinery, Neutral Lard Department, Oleo Department, Fertilizer Department, Bone Department, Guts and Casings Department, Bristles, Hair and Cattle Switches Department, Canning, Chipped Beef and Extracts Department.)

PACKING DEPARTMENT.

Machinery.

- *Power (system).
- *Light (system).
- *Water (system).
- *Steam (system).
- *Fire (system).
- *Elevators.
- *Conveyors.
- *Motors.
- Scales.
- *Blowers.
- *Fans.
- Ventilators.
- *Branding Machines.
- *Box Presses.
- *Wringer.

Equipment.

- Telephones.
- Lockers.
- Salt Screens.
- Salt Crushers.
- Borax Crushers.
- Skids.
- Tables.
- Piping.
- Steam Coils.
- Belting.
- Pulleys.
- Shaffing.
- Valves.
- Fittings.
- Racks.
- *Grindstone.

Supplies.

- Salt.
- Borax.
- Boxes.
- Nails.
- Hoops.
- Barrels.
- Labels.
- Paste.

- Crates.
- Sacks.
- Brands.
- Lampblack.
- Paper.
- Parchment Paper.
- Muslin.

Tools.

- Trucks.
- Knives.
- Saws.
- Hatchets.
- Wheelbarrows.
- Stencils.
- Brushes.
- Triers.
- Steels.

*Power required.

ICE HOUSE. Machinery.

- *Engines.
- *Boilers.
- *Pumps.
- *Dynamos.
- *Elevating.
- *Conveying.
- Towers.
- Planers.
- Scales.

Equipment.

- Horses and Wagons.
- Power.
- Light.
- Fire.
- Water.
- Steam.
- Ice Runs.
- Incline.
- Gallery.
- Wire.
- Rope.
- Belting.
- Telephone.

Supplies.

- Oil.
- Waste.
- Carbons.
- Fuel.
- Files.
- Extra parts.
- Nails.
- Bolts.
- Washers.
- Belt Hooks.
- Lumber.
- T Iron.
- Coupon Books.

Tools.

- Markers.
- Plows.
- Saws.
- Chisels.
- Bars.
- Shavers.
- Prods.
- Hooks.
- Grapples.
- Scoops.
- Tongs.
- Axes.
- Scrapers.
- Small Tools.

*Power required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(For Repairs.)

Blacksmith: Small tools, rivets, steel, iron, horseshoes, forge, coal, etc.
Machine Shop: Pipe cutter and threader, small tools, fittings, pipe, pump parts, etc., wells.

Cooper and Carpenter: Small tools, staves, heading, hoops, lumber, paints, glass, nails, bolts, wagon repairs, putty, etc. Plumbing tools and repair material.

Store Room: Stock of small stuff such as bolts, washers, tools, travelers, utensils, etc., etc., necessary to all departments at all times.

Watchmen, Detectives, Police, Surgeon and Physician, Fire Department: Alarms, clubs, revolvers, timeclocks, time detectors, uniforms, ambulance, helmets, rubbercoats, axes, boots, ladders (see also General Notes).

SPECIAL BY-PRODUCT DEPARTMENTS.

Soap and Washing Powder—(From packinghouse greases, etc.).

Glycerine—(Recovered from soap, lyes, etc.).

Mince meat and Plum Pudding—(Profitable in connection with canning, etc.).

Ammonia—From leather waste, blood, wool, hair, hoofs, horns, etc.).

Glue, Gelatine, Isinglass, Sandpaper—(From feet, knuckles, hide clippings, sinews, generative organs, etc.).

Livestock and Poultry Foods—(From bone, blood, tankage, etc.).

Blood, Horns, Bone and Hoofs—(Manufactured into fertilizers, foods, glues, buttons, albumen, knife handles, etc., tooth brushes, boneblack, etc.).

Paint—(Manufactured from tank water by a secret process).

Bristles, Hair and Switches—(Used in manufacturing brushes, mattresses, furniture, conveyances, harness, felt, etc.).

Felt—(From hair from glue factory, tannery, etc. Also used in plaster).

Strawboard and Wrapping Paper—(From undigested food in cattle stomachs).

Digestive Ferments—(From glands, stomachs, etc.).

Laboratory—(Analyses, etc.).

SOAP, WASHING POWDERS, ETC.

Machinery.

- *Power (system).
- *Light (system).
- *Fire (system).
- *Water (system).
- *Steam (system).
- *Elevators.
- *Conveyors.
- *Motors.
- Scales.
- *Pumps.
- *Air Compressors.
- *Fans.
- Ventilators.
- *Agitators.
- *Evaporators.
- *Dies.
- *Grinders.
- *Crutchers.

Equipment.

- Telephone.
- Lockers.
- Kettles.
- Shafting.
- Belting.
- Track Work.
- Piping.
- Valves.
- Fittings.
- *Boiling Vats.
- *Settling Tanks.
- Sieves.

Supplies.

- Grease.
- Cottonseed Oil Foots.
- Oils.
- Resin.
- Lyes.
- Salt.
- Borax.
- Perfumes.
- Paper.
- Boxes.
- Nails.
- Cartons.
- Tallow.
- Palm Oil.

(Continued on page 26.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Charles B. Medford will erect an abattoir at 3527 Kensington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. H. Myers will erect a four-story addition to his pork packing house in Oliver avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fire in the cold storage house of Swift & Company's branch at Sheboygan, Wis., caused a loss of \$6,000 on November 3.

The American Can Company has purchased property at New Orleans, La., and will commence the erection of a large plant, to cost about \$1,000,000.

Fire recently destroyed a portion of the tannery of Proctor, Ellison & Company at Elkland, Pa., causing a loss of \$35,000, which was fully insured.

The Pacific Soap & Chemical Company of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by Rudolph Becker, J. M. Parke and S. B. Smith.

The H. H. Meyer Packing Company of Cincinnati, O., has purchased a piece of property 50 feet on Central avenue, to be used as an addition to its present plant.

The Jericho Lard Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated by F. M. Sanders, S. T. Hurt, Jr., and A. H. Hartshorn, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

E. H. Young, exporter of cottonseed products, at Galveston, Tex., will install machinery for grinding cottonseed cake in the shed reported to be erected by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Frank Anderson, James O. Davis, William L. Davis, Isaac P. Boggs and Pendleton Boggs have incorporated the Franklin Tanning Company of Franklin, W. Va., with \$24,000 capital to operate a tannery.

The Aurora Rendering Company of Aurora, Ill., has been incorporated to do a rendering and slaughtering business with a capital stock of \$15,000. The incorporators are Alfred Rogers, Frank Rogers and W. L. Chase.

Swift & Company have commenced work on the improvements to their branch at Allentown, Pa. The new addition will be 40x100 feet, four stories in height and contain a refrigerating plant, cold storage rooms and a sausage manufacturing establishment.

The Mutual Cotton Oil Company of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000 by Winfield Scott, Neil P. Anderson, Marion Sanson, J. W. Allison and others, to take over and operate the cottonseed-oil mill of the Stockmen's Cotton Oil Company.

The Delta Dressed Meat Company of Delta, Col., has been reorganized and the following directors elected: A. Whitney, Fred Kurr, J. A. McHugh, Fred Blumberg, A. P. Stockman, Samuel B. Hartman and C. P. Hain. The plant will be in full running order within thirty days.

The United States Leather Company will expend about \$50,000 in making improvements in the tannery recently purchased at Moorefield, W. Va. Improvements are also contemplated in the tanneries at Narrows, Giles County, Va., Lost City and Capon Bridge, W. Va.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has leased to the Milwaukee Stock Yards Company of Milwaukee, Wis., the stock yards at that place for operation. Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 is to be expended jointly by the

road and the leasing company in remodeling and improving the yards. G. R. Collette will be manager.

The three-story office and warehouse building of the Virginia Packing Company, at Richmond, Va., was totally destroyed by fire Nov. 9. Loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$156,000. The flames started in the slaughtering department of the plant, presumably from spontaneous combustion. W. S. Forbes is president of the company.

The Troup Company of Lagrange, Ga., recently incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 to operate fertilizer factory, cottonseed-oil mill, etc., has purchased property and will commence the erection of the proposed buildings. J. M. Barnard is president, W. A. Reeves vice-president, A. H. Cary secretary and Frank L. Hudson assistant secretary and superintendent of construction.

The rendering works, packing and shipping buildings, slaughter house and offices of the Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire November 9. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The fire started in the lard room and was caused by the explosion of a caldron of lard. Several workmen were slightly burned, but none seriously. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

NEW SALT DEPOSITS IN NEW MEXICO.

Salt deposits of commercial importance have been investigated during the last season by the United States Geological Survey in New Mexico. The deposits are located 40 miles south of the pueblo of Zuni, 80 miles south of Gallup, on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, and about the same distance west of Magdalena, on a branch of the same railroad system. This deposit has been a source of supply for the Indians and Mexicans for several centuries, and of late the salt is hauled to ranches in a wide surrounding district. The present output averages only approximately 1,000 tons a year, valued at about \$2.50 a ton. A small colony of Mexicans collect the salt in a very crude manner.

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PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of December, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 21, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened Nov. 21, 1905," addressed to Lieut.-Colonel D. L. BRAINARD, D. C. G., U. S. A.

The deposits occur in a lake which occupies a portion of the bottom of a deep depression in a plain of cretaceous sandstone. It is about a mile in diameter, and has walls of sandstone, in part capped by lava, averaging about 150 feet in height. The lake is about 4,000 feet long, east and west, and about 3,000 feet wide, and is apparently shallow. The water contains about 26 per cent of salt, mostly chloride of sodium. The region is arid and the evaporation causes the crystallization of the salt, especially in the shallow waters.

A large amount of salt could be obtained by properly conducted solar evaporation of the lake water. By washing the salt with a small amount of the lake water the more soluble foreign salts are removed and almost pure chloride of sodium remains.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At its recent annual election the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange chose Perry C. Sparks as president; W. A. Moody, vice-president; George B. Mills, J. W. Sanders and C. M. Hanna as directors. Annual reports showed the exchange to be in a flourishing condition, memberships having increased in value from \$200 in 1894 to \$1,200 at present. This exchange is a leader in many of the movements for reform in the live stock commission business.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER V.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

Section 6. Construction of a Representative Cattle Price.

2. General Cattle Price.—The cattle prices for the chief markets of the country have been presented in the preceding pages. The next step in the development of the inquiry is to construct a general price for cattle. The proper method for the construction of a general cattle price depends upon the uses to which it will be put. If the purpose is to find how much was received by the cattlemen at the actual point of sale, or how much the cattle cost the packer at the actual point of slaughter, in order to reckon the profits and losses of business, then it is obvious that the actual selling price or cost, respectively, is the proper basis. Such a price or cost must be taken in the present inquiry whenever the purpose is to show profits in the packing industry or the packers' margins between cattle and beef. The cattle price so taken is the true average of prices paid for cattle at the various packing points considered, and may be briefly described as the cattle price on the packing-point basis.

If, on the other hand, the object in view is to get a representative cattle price for the whole industry, in order to judge correctly of the fluctuations in cattle prices, or the relations of cattle prices to the supply of cattle, then the packing-point basis is not the basis best adapted for that object. Just what the most representative basis is can scarcely be predetermined on theoretical principles, but depends rather on the actual circumstances and conditions of the industry. Nevertheless, there is a principle which in general will lead to the right conclusion in such a matter—namely, that the representative price is the true average of various local prices reduced to a common market basis, e. g., the central market point or the dominant market point.

Chicago the Chief Market.

What is the situation in this respect in the cattle business? The great bulk of the business which has any important relation to the chief cattle-producing territory of the country and any direct effect on the movement of prices of cattle raised there is done

in five markets, viz., Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph. The cattle supply for these markets is derived almost entirely from points west of Chicago, and in large part west of the other markets named. The cattle shipper, to a large extent at least, has the option before him to ship to Chicago. If he is between Chicago and the more western points, he generally ships to Chicago; if he is beyond them all, he may ship straight through. The products of the packing industry, on the other hand, are sold to a very large extent at points east of Chicago and the other cattle markets mentioned. The great mass of the traffic passes through Chicago at some stage of the process.

These facts, combined with the fact that Chicago is by far the greatest market, make Chicago the dominant market point of the trade. This is true to such an extent that if cattle were a commodity of absolutely uniform character the Chicago cattle price would fairly represent the general market price at any given time. This, however, is not true, because the proportions of the different classes of cattle at the more western markets are not the same as at Chicago. Hence it is necessary to take account of the price movements in other markets.

The Equalizing of Prices.

But it is evident that they should not be averaged together on the packing-point basis, because the prices in one market are on a higher level than the prices in the other markets. Although the differences in quality can not and should not be equalized, the prices of the commodities whose quality is equal should be equalized. In general, it may be assumed that a steer of a given type will show about the same difference in price between Kansas City and Chicago as the cattle freight between the two points, and the same for other markets west and southwest of Chicago. That is, the prices are equalized, quality considered, when to the price at the given packing point the freight rate per hundred to Chicago is added. Or, to put it in another way, as Chicago draws cattle from all cattle raising and feeding States, it is proper to assume, for the purpose of getting a com-

mon or general price, that all cattle are marketed there and are worth a price equal to the price actually received at the point of sale plus the freight between that point and Chicago.

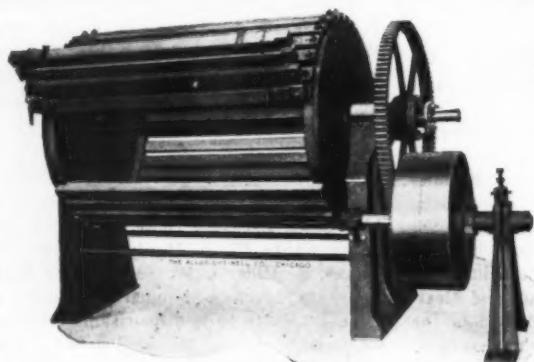
A price reckoned in this manner may be designated the cattle price on the Chicago basis. It should be clearly understood, however, what such a price table stands for, and what it does not stand for. It presents a record of relative values of cattle which may be properly compared with the movements of total cattle supply and variations in the average quality of cattle. It does not represent the average proceeds of sale of cattle to cattlemen at the stock yards nor the average cost to the packers, because such sales and purchases are made at different points and under different circumstances with respect to the payment of transportation charges.

Most Concerns the Cattlemen.

If complete statistics of the cattle business were in existence, and were available, the cattle price might be reckoned at the original shipping point. In one sense this is the price that most concerns the cattlemen, because the price received at the packing point, i. e., the amount for which the cattle are sold in the stock yards, does not really show the net amount coming to the cattlemen on account of the deductions for transportation, commission, etc. On the other hand, it must be remembered that to a considerable extent these differences in the cost of transportation have been discounted in the costs of land, etc., so that what one feeder pays out in extra freight another pays out in extra interest charges on investments.

From this point of view the price at the shipping point would not show the position of the feeder better than the price at the packing point; it would simply show the differences in advantage of location with respect to cost of production and market facilities. In fact, as long as a single market is taken into consideration there is much to be said for the position that freight forms a true element of the cost of production and (roughly speaking) varies inversely with the value of land and the cost of feed. In any case practical conditions make it impossible to reckon cattle prices at the shipping point, because comparatively few are sold on that basis, and there is no available record for such transactions on a large scale.

(Continued on page 26.)



Bone Washer

For washing shin bones, heads, feet, etc.

This machine is made in three sizes: 6 feet long, 8 feet long and 10 feet long. Slats are made of hard wood and heads of cast iron. ∴ ∴ Write for prices.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO., Manufacturers

CHICAGO

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Following are the official board of trade reports of the stocks of provisions on hand at various centers on October 31, 1905, as compared with stocks at the same points a year ago:

CHICAGO.		
	Oct. 31, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1905, bbls.	19	.....
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '04, to Oct. 1, '05, bbls.	30,829	31,904
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	16,231	12,664
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1905, tes.	1,085	2,959
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1905, tes.	52,319	25,357
Other kinds of lard, tes.	13,384	8,413
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1905, lbs.	311,650	90,547
Short rib middles, made prev. to Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	12,184,120	7,249,974
Short clear middles, lbs.	289,064	215,703
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1905, lbs.	898,074	1,938,274
Extra S. C. middles, made prev. to Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	773,595	84,622
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	3,619,571	3,266,745
Long clear middles, lbs.	.....	39,856
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	141,473	438,805
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	481,900	414,116
S. P. hams, lbs.	16,568,274	18,962,782
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	10,214,098	10,731,167
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,470,726	3,280,423
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,302,928	5,188,117
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	3,302,928	5,188,117
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	8,947,283	6,485,544
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	6,489,336	6,634,178
Total cut meats, lbs.	66,692,092	65,020,253

Movement of Product.

	Received, Oct., 1905.	Shipped, Oct., 1905.
Pork, bbls.	1,158	14,887
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	4,401,067	45,511,770
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	17,270,012	79,100,612
Live hogs, No.	605,897	95,915
Dressed hogs, No.	323	7,054
Average weight of hogs received October, 1905, 234; October, 1904, 230; October, 1903, 241.		

KANSAS CITY.

	Oct. 31, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.	9	183
Other kinds pork, bbls.	862	1,223
P. S. lard contract, tes.	3,708	913
Other kinds lard, tes.	4,062	1,949
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,058,600	457,500
Short clear middles, lbs.	36,300	479,400
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,194,900	1,756,500
Long clear middles, lbs.	94,000	61,400
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	866,900	842,600
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	2,747,500	1,303,500
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	160,400	140,900
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,111,700	8,592,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,840,700	1,276,300
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	2,321,300	2,616,800
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,009,800	2,937,300
Other cut meat, lbs.	4,052,600	4,281,100
Total cut meats, lbs.	29,494,700	24,746,000

Live Hogs.

	Oct., 1905.	Oct., 1904.
Received	237,156	160,986
Shipped	11,550	10,712
Driven out	222,281	151,910
Average weight	208	195

OMAHA.

	Oct. 31, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.	23	11
Other kinds barreled pork	827	418
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	433	289
Other kinds lard, tes.	249	1,166
Short rib middles, lbs.	350,166	9,000

Short clear middles, lbs.	40,915	72,286
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,803,131	1,286,065
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,745,164	402,226
Long clear middles, lbs.	32,000	.....
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	155,000	217,380
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	12,600	72,050
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,967,820	6,897,360
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,719,385	1,004,909
S. P. bellies, lbs.	907,522	1,306,065
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,191,550	2,184,390
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,092,494	2,215,229
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,123,083	1,541,773
Total cut meats, lbs.	17,139,920	17,208,733

Live Hogs.

	Oct., 1905.	Oct., 1904.
Received	121,947	125,059
Shipped	1,724	9,628
Driven out	120,735	115,362
Average weight	251	251

ST. JOSEPH.

	Oct. 31, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1904.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1904, bbls.	.....	177
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	613	351
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since October, 1904, tes.	1,382	972
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, tes.	486	.....
Other kinds of lard, tes.	674	1,237
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	.....	1,095,442
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	1,678,864	.....
Short clear middles, lbs.	189,075	451,254
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	.....	531,330
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	3,675,959	.....

EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS
Sheet Steel Material Closets
MERRITT & CO., 1009 Ridge Ave. PHILADELPHIA

Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,289,759	764,311
Long clear middles, lbs.	264	1,005
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	40,042	223,945
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,849,855	5,288,411
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	85,675	58,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,228,457	2,104,343
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,039,456	1,067,250
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,044,398	1,698,655
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,230,260	2,634,079
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,429,295	2,157,496
Total cut meats, lbs.	18,781,359	18,075,621

Live Hogs.

	Oct., 1905.	Oct., 1904.
Received	119,511	109,890
Shipped	1,449	374
Driven out	118,013	109,514
Average weight, lbs.	236	227

MILWAUKEE.

	Oct. 31, 1905.	Oct. 31, 1904.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	1,874	1,719
Mess pork, winter packed bbls.	.....	4
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	912	1,068
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	2,510	1,838
Other kinds lard, tes.	3,562	1,800
Short rib middles, lbs.	555,578	1,144,137
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	218,983	361,202
Short clear middles, lbs.	177,414	65,733
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	156,551	168,276
L. C. middles, lbs.	81,031	12,996
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	63,543	54,550
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	106,650	38,800
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,961,626	2,900,710
D. S. bellies, lbs.	750,878	702,627
S. P. bellies, lbs.	336,445	361,700
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	377,291	481,300
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	779,900	635,400
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,964,629	2,056,352

Openings for experts in all departments of the packinghouse industry. Watch page 48.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on November 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1905. Nov. 1.	1905. Oct. 1.	1904. Nov. 1.	1903. Nov. 1.	1902. Nov. 1.	1901. Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	15,500	17,500	14,000	11,000	3,500	8,000
Other British ports	9,000	9,000	11,000	2,200	700	5,000
Hamburg	25,000	26,000	20,000	20,000	2,500	12,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	2,000	500	700	1,500
Berlin	6,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	500	2,000
Baltic ports	10,000	12,500	15,000	8,500	4,000	8,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	4,000	1,500	3,000	250	700	1,000
Antwerp	1,500	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	4,000
French ports	750	750	1,200	700	900	3,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,000
Total in Europe	74,250	74,750	72,200	52,150	15,000	46,000
Afloat for Europe	80,000	65,000	75,000	50,000	37,700	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat	154,250	139,750	147,200	102,150	52,700	91,000
Chicago prime steam	53,404	92,407	29,316	44,409	9,567	26,193
Chicago other kinds	13,384	20,443	8,413	4,181	4,803	5,091
East St. Louis	1,350	*2,000	750	None	None	1,027
Kansas City	7,770	3,811	2,862	2,684	2,928	4,705
Omaha	682	570	1,445	1,140	775	1,968
New York	4,356	3,374	4,416	3,863	4,458	3,345
Milwaukee	6,066	10,190	3,647	1,789	547	1,023
Cedar Rapids	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	1,098
South St. Joseph	*2,000	1,872	1,865	3,833	1,388	1,986
Total tierces	243,262	274,417	199,014	164,049	77,166	137,436

*Estimated.

(t) Not available.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION CUSTOMS.

Under the complicated and burdensome German meat inspection law the following cannot be imported past the custom lines:

1. Meat in hermetically sealed cans or similar vessels, sausages and other mixtures of chopped meat. 2. Dog meat, as well as prepared meat which comes from horses, asses, mules, hinnies or other animals of the soliped genus. 3. Meat which has been treated with one of the following materials: boracic acid and its salts; formaldehyde; alkali and the alkaline earths; hydrazides and carbonates; sulphurous acid and its salts, as well as hyposulphites; hydrofluoric acid and its salts;

salicylic acid and its compounds; chlorates; dyes of all kinds, however, without prejudice to their use for coloring margarine yellow and for the coloring of sausage skins, insofar as this use does not contravene other provisions. 4. Fresh meats, which with reference to the size and to the condition of the internal organs and other portions of the bodies does not comply with the provisions of other sections, of the law. 5. Fresh horse meat which is not made recognizable as horse meat by a designation in the German language. 6. Pickled meat in pieces of less weight than 4 kilograms, with the exception of hams, bacon and casings.

What wares fall under the above prohibitions is determined by regulations concerning the carrying out of the law. Shipment in direct transit under custom house escort or under customs seal, in postal traffic, also without these means of control, is not to be considered as importation in the sense of the above regulations. As shipment in direct transit, only that transportation of wares is to be considered which is accomplished without a longer stay inland than is made necessary for the proper transportation of wares. A shipment in direct transit, especially, does not obtain in the case of storage of the wares in a customs warehouse under official seal.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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THE PACKERS' FIGHT

Washington dispatches report a denial by the Commissioner of Corporations that he had entered into an agreement of immunity with the packers who have testified before him or his agents and opened their books for inspection. As far as we understand the matter, there is no necessity for an express agreement to apply Section 6 of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act. The immunities conferred by the last named section apply to all persons subpoenaed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evidence for the use of the Commissioner of Corporations. No such person shall be prosecuted on account of any transaction concerning which he has testified or produced evidence. Specific agreements to achieve the purpose of the law appear to be entirely superfluous.

It may be exasperating to the prosecution that the prosecuted packers do not graciously submit to all consequences of an indictment, but prefer to apply all legal defences within their reach. No fair-minded citizen will, how-

ever, deny to the packers the fundamental rights of any citizen, simply because they are packers and because it may displease the Chief Executive.

FOOD LAW SUGGESTIONS

The approach of the time for the meeting of Congress brings to the front again the discussion over a national food law. By this time it is universally admitted that we have had about enough of varying State food laws and vacillating State food law administration. Lack of uniformity in State food legislation works hardship to the manufacturer and the retailer alike; farcical rulings based on such legislation by notoriety-seeking or theory-muddled State food commissioners have only deepened the conviction in the public mind that a national law covering the whole question and acting as a guide for State legislation is the only effective way out of the difficulty.

The effort to get such a law on the Federal statute books is not recent. The matter was gone over in Congress. The Heyburn bill had merits, and it will be revived and will get support, especially from the great army of food faddists. It will also serve the purpose of those who are opposed to Federal food legislation, and who may find it useful as a means of killing off other and more practical measures.

That there will be several of the latter sort is known. The only one yet given publicity in detail is that prepared by Secretary Thomas E. Lannen, of the National Food Manufacturers' Association, and which has received very general commendation, though it has not been adopted as official by the association. It contains the germs for the right sort of a Federal food law. A perusal of its provisions reveals at once that it is not the work of a food theorist, but of a lawyer and a business man. It is based on a theory, it is true, but it is a legal theory, the basis of all law—justice to all concerned in or affected by its provisions. It is not calculated to exploit the fancies of any particular food faddist, nor to add to the professional reputation of any particular food chemist. It is evidently devised to help the public, the dealer and the manufacturer alike out of the dilemma into which they are thrown by forty-odd differing food laws in forty-odd different States, and as such it will be entitled to careful consideration, along with other proposed food legislation.

Among the good features of this bill are its definitions of adulteration and misbranding. They are specifically provided for, not left to the theorizing of a fanciful "food standard commission." Penalties for adulteration or misbranding are put on the manufacturer rather than on the retailer. At the same time the manufacturer is protected from

a snap-judgment condemnation of his product, or from the ruining of his name and reputation by the unwarranted publication of analyses which may mean one thing to a chemist and a very different thing to the susceptible lay mind. Above all, the whole question of the traffic in foods is put on the basis of interstate commerce, the simple basis of the regulation of traffic in foods between the States so that commerce in adulterated or misbranded products may be made unlawful. And this duty is put where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Department of Commerce and Labor, instead of being vested in a department which has nothing to do either with the sale of foods to consumers or with traffic in them between manufacturer and retailer.

This Lannen bill has many good points. So doubtless have other proposed laws which are being drawn up for presentation at the coming session of Congress. Such measures are apt to receive a fairer consideration than heretofore. As time passes the theorizing of the food faddists grows a little stale, and the legislative mind—when not clouded by political considerations—is more receptive to the appeals of common sense.

PACKINGHOUSE LOSSES

It has often been said in these columns that the small packers lose much of their profit by not fully developing their by-products. It is equally true that the large packers do not market their products to the best advantage in many instances.

There are many industries which rely upon the packinghouses for supplies of essential raw material, and which have individual representatives whose products are better known to the public than competing articles from the packinghouses. For instance, there are "outside" manufacturers of glue, gelatine, soap, sausage and other things whose products are better known than those coming directly from the packinghouses. These "outsiders" depend upon the packers for the raw materials, get them, and sell the finished product to better advantage than do the packers themselves. As a matter of business the packers should utilize every pound of the raw materials in their own plants; they should finish them to the highest degree, and then create a wide market for them as have their competitors.

The big packers have done many wonderful things, but theirs is now an extremely intricate business, and the ordinary routine takes up much of their time, if not all of it. Their business, however, will not have reached its highest stage until they utilize and market every particle of their products as finished commodities, and thereby secure the business now going into the hands of outside tradesmen.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

The spoiling of eggs is due to the entrance of air carrying germs of decomposition through the shells. Normally the shell has a surface coating of mucilaginous matter, which prevents the entrance of these harmful organisms into the egg for a considerable time; but if this coating is removed or softened by washing or otherwise the keeping quality of the egg is much reduced. These facts explain why the common methods of preservation have not been entirely successful, and suggest that the methods employed should be based upon the idea of protecting and rendering more effective the natural coating of the shell so that air bearing the germs of decomposition may be completely excluded.

At the present time eggs are largely packed in lime, salt or other products, or are put in cold storage for winter use, but such eggs are very far from being perfect when they come upon the market. German authorities declare that water glass more closely conforms to the requirements of a good preservative than any of the substances commonly employed. A 10 per cent. solution of water glass is said to preserve eggs so effectually that at the end of three and one-half months eggs that were preserved the first part of August still appeared to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs the yolk settles to one side and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved in water glass the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked store eggs.

Of twenty methods tested in Germany, the three which proved most effective were coating the eggs with vaseline, preserving them in lime-water, and preserving them in water glass. The conclusion was reached that the last is preferable, because varnishing the eggs with vaseline takes considerable time and treating them with lime water is likely to give the eggs a disagreeable odor and taste.

WOOL WASHING AND CLEANSING.

With the object of reducing the duration of treatment and cost of acid used, and of dispensing with the operation of neutralizing the acid left in the treated wools, in the process of carbonizing vegetable matters contained in loose wool, the latter are treated with hydrochloric acid in a more dilute state than that in which this acid has hitherto been applied for the purpose, while they are moved about intermittently to bring the acid more intimately into contact with them. In the case of loose wool, an apparatus of the type of McNaught's wool-washing machine is used in effecting the saturation with acid, the liquor tank and agitating fork being constructed of substances such as wood, which are not readily acted upon by dilute acids. The fibres are afterwards passed between squeezing rollers to remove the excess of the

acid solution and are then deposited upon a traveling apron or fed into a tube upon or in which they are dried by hot air. Finally they are conveyed to a shaking machine by means of which the charred vegetable matters are separated in the form of dust. The apparatus employed is so constructed and arranged that the whole of the process described, after the feeding of the fibres into the tank of the machine, in which the dilute acid is applied to them, may be continuously and automatically performed. (Eng. Pat. 15,729.)

VON BEHRING AND TUBERCULOSIS.

At the closing session of the International Tuberculosis Congress last month Prof. Von Behring made a statement relative to his new curative principle for tuberculosis which attracted much attention, and which is likewise of much interest to our cattle industry in this country. The professor said: "In the course of the last two years I recognized with certainty the existence of a curative principle completely different from the anti-toxic principle. This new curative principle plays an essential role in the operation of the immunity derived from my bovovaccine, which has proved effective against animal tuberculosis during the last four years. This curative principle reposes upon the impregnation of the living cells of the organism with a substance originating from tuberculosis virus, which substance I designate T. C."

Prof. Behring then gave a long technical description of how T. C. was introduced into the cellular organism, and said it had already given marked results in the treatment of animals. The professor expressed the belief that his researches would show similar curative results in humans. He added that he was unable to say how soon positive results would be shown, but he felt as certain of these results as when he announced his discovery of a new method for treating diphtheria.

PITCHES FROM STEARINE.

Products of various origin are sold under the name of "stearin pitch." In the candle industry the crude fatty acids when distilled with superheated steam leave 2 to 7 per cent., on the original fatty acids, of stearin tar or stearin goudron, and this, when united with similar residues and again distilled at 300 degrees C., leaves a final black viscid residue amounting to 2 to 3 per cent. of the original fatty acids. This stearin pitch is used in the manufacture of lubricating greases, of varnishes for insulating materials, in the preparation of roofing boards and of water-proof paper, etc.

Other commercial products sold under the same name are derived from the distillation of fatty acids separated from wool washings. They are brownish to black pitchy residues, differing materially in characteristics from

the true stearin pitch. When examined they will be found to occupy a position midway between true stearin pitch and wool pitch, and may therefore be described as "stearin wool pitch." The mineral matter in fat pitches invariably contains copper and iron, while stearins wool pitch yields a much larger proportion of ash, containing in addition to iron, considerable quantities of calcium sulphate.

A RAPID PROCESS OF TANNING.

Skins which have been saturated with a solution of chromic acid and common salt are tanned very quickly by vegetable tanning materials, chromium oxide being deposited on the fibres of the hide, and the fixation of the tannin being accelerated by the action of the chromic acid, so that a kind of double tanning by bark and by chrome is effected. Free chromic acid, however, has an injurious action on the hides, and the necessity arises for the use of a mixture capable of yielding free chromic acid for the preliminary process for the treatment of hides to be tanned by the tanno-chrome process. A suitable mixture consists of water, 100 parts; sodium bichromate, 5; sodium bisulphate, 10, and sodium chloride, 15 parts. (Fr. Pat. 351,661.)

OLIVE OIL FOOTS IN SOAPS.

There is an increasing demand for olive oil foots (aceite de orujo); that is, oil obtained by the treatment of the orujo or remains of the olives after the oil has been expressed by the ordinary processes. The oil produced at present is said to be superior to that placed on the market hitherto, being almost neutral and freer from sulphurous odor. The oil which is principally used in the manufacture of soaps finds its chief market in the United States, the demand from here being alone three times as great as the present production of the whole of Andalusia. Germany also takes considerable quantities, but very little is exported to England, where other fats seem to have the preference in connection with the manufacture of soaps.

CONTROL OF INSECTS IN THE FIELD.

The importance of promptness in the treatment of plants attacked by insects can not be too strongly insisted on. The remedy often becomes useless if long deferred, the injury having already been accomplished or gone beyond repair. If, by careful inspection of plants from time to time the injury can be detected at the very outset, treatment is comparatively easy and the result much more satisfactory. Preventive work, therefore, should be done as much as possible, rather than waiting for the remedial treatment later; the effort being to forestall any serious injury rather than to patch up damage which neglect has allowed to become considerable.

MEN AND SITUATIONS.

If you have a job for a good man, or if you are the man in need of a good job, you can always get what you want through The National Provisioner's "Wanted" columns. Use page 48.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SAVING BY-PRODUCTS

Swenson's Patent Multiple Effects

Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

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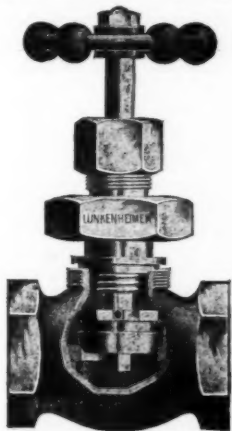
944 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

IMPROVED REGRINDING VALVES.

The Lunkenheimer Company, manufacturers of the well-known high-grade Lunkenheimer engineering specialties, have made a number of desirable improvements on their regrinding valves. The changes, however, are not at all radical, as the valve has been in use for half a century, and has proven itself to be of the correct design, having given general satisfaction wherever used. Its manufacturers have, however, increased the weight of the valve, not because the thickness of shell, etc., were too light in their former products, but merely as an additional precaution against rough handling while attaching, etc.

The medium pattern valves are guaranteed to stand a working pressure of 200 pounds per square inch, and the extra heavy pattern up to 300 pounds per square inch. They have also altered the shape of the valve, which not only makes an elegant appearance, but also increases the area through the valve permitting an unobstructed passage through



THE LUNKENHEIMER VALVE.

same, the area being more than equal to that of the connecting pipe.

To insure a perfect and strong joint between the pipe and valve, the pipe threads have been made considerably longer, thereby overcoming the danger of stripping threads which so often happens owing to rough and unskilled workmanship in attaching. All sizes of the valves now have lock-nuts on the hand wheels which facilitates the taking apart and assembling of the valve for repairs, etc.

Referring to the sectional illustration, it will be noticed that the hub which carries the operating stem is secured to the body by a union connection, which, in turn, screws over the shell of the valve body. By means of this construction it is impossible for the hub and the body to become corroded together, as the thread which holds the union ring to the body is protected at all times from the action of the steam, the joint being made between the flange on the hub and the neck of the body. This connection also acts as a tie or binder in screwing over the body and tends to make the valve rigid and strong.

The disc is held loosely to the stem by means of a lock-nut, and therefore will adjust itself to the seat very readily and a tight joint can be relied upon. The stem is

fitted with a very strong, durable and long thread, and the manufacturers emphatically state that the valve is very easy to operate, and that there is practically no exertion necessary to tightly close even their largest valves. The reason for this is that the hand wheels are so proportioned in respect to the seat opening that no additional leverage need be applied to the hand wheel to facilitate the operation of the valve.

To regrind the valve, the bonnet ring is unscrewed and the trimmings are removed from the body. A wire or nail is placed through the lock-nut and stem, a little powdered sand or glass and soap or oil is placed on the disc, and the trimmings are again placed in the valve and reground.

The bonnet has a small rim or projection on the bottom thereof which acts as a guide on the inside of the valve neck while regrinding. The seats on the valve-bodies are very small when the valves are sent out from the factory, which permits of considerable regrinding and is considered an important feature.

The valve can be packed under pressure when open or closed and to pack while the steam is flowing through the valve, the same is opened as wide as possible when the shoulder at the top of the steam thread forms a seat beneath the stuffing box. The material used is of the highest grade of bronze composition, and the workmanship is in every respect commendable. Before being sent out of the factory, every valve is thoroughly tested and inspected, the stuffing boxes are packed and they are ready for immediate use.

The company have, in connection with their plant, a complete physical and chemical laboratory, which enables them to manufacture their products of such composition as are best adapted to withstand the chemical actions, strains, etc., to which the various products are subjected. The laboratories also enable the company to guarantee their products in every respect.

ARMSTRONG CORK ORDERS.

Following are some of the recent orders placed by the Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburg, Pa.:

Bollinger Brothers, engineers of Pittsburg, have completed plans for an addition to the Standard Brewery, Scranton, Pa. Armstrong Company have been awarded the contract for impregnated sheet cork insulation.

The National Brewery of Steelton, Pa., will erect quite a large plant according to plans prepared by Bollinger Brothers, of Pittsburg,

Pa. Impregnated sheet cork insulation will be used throughout.

The Pittsburg Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., is erecting one of the largest and most modern general and cold storage warehouses in the country. Sheet cork insulation will be furnished and erected by the Armstrong Cork Company and approximately 400,000 square feet will be required.

The Phillipsburg Beef Company are making extensive improvements at their plant and have purchased additional machinery. The insulation used will be Armstrong impregnated sheet cork.

The Terre Haute Brewing Co., of Terre Haute, Ind., has awarded to the Armstrong Cork Company a contract for sheet cork insulation to be used in their stock house.

The White Hall Condensed Milk Company, White Hall, Ill., is going to make extensive improvements and the Armstrong Cork Company has secured their contract for furnishing and installing 3-inch sheet cork insulation with hydraulic plaster finish.

The St. Louis Brewing Association, Brinkworth-Nolker Brewery Branch, St. Louis, Mo., are building a new racking room and will have same insulated with impregnated cork-board.

Swift & Company, at St. Joseph, Mo., are building a new storage house and will insulate with sheet cork purchased from the Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Mueller & Mildner, architects, of Detroit, Mich., have prepared plans for the complete plant of the Standard Brewing Company, Cleveland, O. The Armstrong Cork Co. have the contract for furnishing and installing complete 3 inches of impregnated sheet cork.

The Steubenville, O., Pure Milk Co. have added another cold storage room to their plant and are insulating it with impregnated sheet cork 3 inches in thickness. They have installed a 6-ton Frick ice machine.

The Ruhstaller Brewing Company, Sacramento, Cal., will insulate their cellars with sheet cork insulation furnished by the Armstrong Cork Co.


Swift & Company have awarded to the Armstrong Cork Co. the contract for furnishing sheet cork insulation for their cold storage building at Fort Worth, Tex.

The Schuster Brewing Co., Rochester, Minn., are making extensive improvements. The Armstrong Cork Co. will furnish and erect impregnated sheet cork insulation complete.

Swift & Company will erect a cold storage building at Cumberland, Md., and the insulation used will be sheet cork with cement plaster finish, which will be furnished and erected complete by the Armstrong Cork Co.

The Exchange Hotel at Uniontown, Pa., will build a cold storage room for beer. The Armstrong Cork Co. will furnish and erect impregnated sheet cork with plaster finish. The Frick Co., of Waynesboro, will furnish the ice machine.

The May Hotel, of Monessen, Pa., has awarded the Armstrong Cork Co. a contract for furnishing and installing impregnated sheet cork for the cold storage room, which is to be used for cooling beer.



A VALUABLE SUPPLY
IN EVERY SHOP
**DIXON'S GRAPHITE
PIPE JOINT COMPOUND.**
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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With Formaldehyde Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Biloxi, Ala.—John Walker, J. E. Lewis and others have incorporated the Biloxi Artesian Ice Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of \$70,000.

Berkley, Va.—The People's Coal and Ice Company has been organized with a capital of \$50,000 to operate an ice plant by C. B. Gibbs, J. R. Williams, T. F. Humphries, C. C. Sykes, F. M. Smith, George W. Simpson, of Berkley; B. F. Jennings, of Cincinnati, O.; M. A. Roach and J. P. Jackson, of South Norfolk, Va.

Cambridge City, Ind.—James L. Brown, Thomas M. Enyeart and J. A. Spekenheir have incorporated the Ingermann Brewing Company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Litchfield, Ill.—The Farmers' Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by William Grafeman, Cyrus C. Mannebach and W. E. Davis.

Georgetown, Wis.—The North Star Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by W. H. Martin, A. W. Parker and R. T. Comstock.

Worcester, Mass.—The Worcester Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 by George R. Bryant, Charles W. Clapp and William C. Mellish.

ICE NOTES.

Tampa, Fla.—The Florida Brewing Company will install new ice machines and increase its capacity from 85 to 125 tons per day. It will also erect a one-story building to be fitted for cold storage.

Norfolk, Va.—Work will shortly commence on the erection of the cold-storage and bottling plant of the Schlitz Brewing Company at Water and Newton streets to cost about \$40,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Brewing and Malting Company, recently incorporated, will commence the erection of its plant. The building, including machinery, will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000, and will be completed by January next.

Bunkie, La.—The Bunkie Ice Company, owning the ice-making plant at Mansura, has sold the business to Dexter (Mo.) Ice, Light and Power Company, who will remove the outfit to Missouri.

Louisville, Ky.—The Falls City Brewing Company has secured the permit for the erection of its plant which is to be 160 feet square and to cost \$50,000.

Russellville, Ark.—The plant of the Russellville Ice and Cold Storage Company was damaged by fire recently.



Beatrice, Neb.—The Cream City Creamery Company's plant was damaged by fire on Nov. 1 to the extent of between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

Nephi, Utah.—A recent fire destroyed the Nephi creamery and ice-house. Loss, \$5,000.

Fort Bragg, Cal.—A \$10,000 brewery, which will include a bottling works and ice plant, is to be erected here.

Connell, Wash.—The Yakima Brewing Company is preparing to erect a cold storage plant here.

Portland, Ore.—The brewery and cold storage plant of the Enterprise Brewery was destroyed by fire recently, the loss being estimated at \$15,000.

Ashland, Ore.—The Ashland Ice Company is erecting an addition to its storage plant, which when finished will give the company a storage capacity of 1,200 tons.

Willmar, Minn.—A new cold storage building will be erected by the John B. Agen Company. It will be a one-story brick structure, 30 x 60 feet.

Columbus, Ga.—Plans have been completed for a new ice plant to cost \$100,000, to be completed by next spring. Ernest Woodruff and others of Atlanta, Ga., are interested.

Cortland, N. Y.—The Ekenburg Milk Products Company will increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000, the amount to be determined by the directors at their next meeting.

Petersburg, Va.—The Economy Ice Company, recently organized, has purchased the plant of the Crystal Ice Company and a half interest in the City Ice Company of this city.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Fire caused a damage of \$6,000 to the cold storage plant of Swift & Company on November 3.

Dallas, Tex.—The Trinity Cotton Oil Company will install a 100-ton ice plant, to be in operation by April next.

Arthur, Ia.—The creamery owned by Conklin Brothers was burned on November 2. The loss is \$2,500, partly covered by insurance.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama Brewing Company will enlarge its refrigerating and ice-making plant so as to make the daily capacity 300 tons.



Water-soaked paper conducts heat seven times faster than water-soaked wood, hence the necessity for

GIANT INSULATING PAPER

Which positively will not absorb moisture.

There is no chance for water to get into the fibres, for every cell is filled with the water-repelling Giant Compound, manufactured by us, alone, and used in no other papers. They are air-tight. Standard for eighteen years.

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**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

C. B. COMSTOCK Refrigeration Architect & Engineer

Union Stock Yards,
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

SHOPS ARLINGTON, MASS.
HUDSON, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE
HUDSON, NEW YORK

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS.



Gifford's
Elevators and Conveyors

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

WILEY'S COLD STORAGE TESTS.

The investigation of the effects of refrigeration on stored foods and food materials, authorized a year or more ago by Congress, will be commenced shortly by Chief Chemist Wiley of the United States Department of Agriculture. The delay in the inauguration of these tests has been due both to the pressure of other work in the bureau, and to the fact that Congress made no special appropriation for the work, which must be paid for out of the funds for the general conduct of the bureau.

In a statement made last week Dr. Wiley took occasion to correct some misapprehensions concerning the objects of this investigation. "I would like to have it understood," he said, "that I am not attacking cold storage nor seeking to condemn cold storage products. Cold storage is a great benefit to humanity, but connected with the problem of cold storage are many questions that never have been settled satisfactorily, and to that end we were authorized by the last Congress to undertake a series of experiments with a view to settling definitely the questions of which I speak and which I shall presently describe. Thus far I have had so much work on my hands with the European whiskey, ale, wine and brandy tests, the salicylic acid and other tests, that I have had no time to devote to the matter.

"Now that these problems are off my hands, I shall investigate cold storage problems. For these tests Congress has made no special provision, the cost of the experiments coming out of the general appropriation for the department. Congress ought to grant to us an appropriation large enough to erect and equip a cold storage plant of our own—not a large one, of course, but of sufficient size to facilitate our experiments. I should like to make a series of tests with various frozen foods on a larger scale than I am able to do at present, for as the case stands we are obliged to get our cold storage products from plants that are owned privately.

"One of the chief things I desire to test is how long various kinds of meats, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables can be kept in cold storage without deterioration or becoming unwholesome. Fowls of all kinds—chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, quail and grouse are much better if allowed to 'ripen' a little before eating. They should be hung up somewhere until the meat has a chance to become tender and seasoned. Fish should be cooked when taken from the water. Thus, some classes of food ought to improve by remaining a certain length of time in cold storage, while in others deterioration is apt to set in if kept too long on ice.

"I shall test first the nutritive and gustatory properties of cold storage foods by taste.



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

I shall select a jury of men who are used to good living, men who are epicures, and whom I know will help me. Practical jokers and persons disposed to make sport of my experiments I will not have. I shall have a kitchen rigged up, and on certain days will serve meals, consisting of freshly laid eggs and cold storage eggs, chickens that have been killed only a few hours and chickens that have been in cold storage for some time. Also fresh and cold storage milk, fish, oysters, steaks, game and vegetables.

"These will not be served on one day, but the menu varied. The cold storage and fresh food products, when cooked, will be placed on the table in separate plates, and the jury called in to dine. The members will be invited to select which are the fresh and which are the cold storage products, to determine, first, just what difference, if any, exists in the various products.

"Other experiments will be carried on, and if we decide that it is safe, I shall organize two separate squads, one of which will be fed for several months, or such time as it may require for the test, on strictly fresh products, while the other will dine each day on cold storage foods. We believe that at the end of a certain period we can tell which squad has shown the greatest gain in health and flesh, and which has shown a decline. In various other ways we will test cold storage methods and products with a view to determining the length of time it is safe to keep food products on ice."

SHEET CORK INSULATION

—FOR—

**CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS**

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

**The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
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OF PHILADELPHIA
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ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE AND DRY

For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Specify B. D.

Established
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Quality.
Pamphlets
free in
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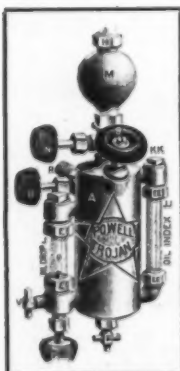
New York City, 100 William St., Boessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Wheeling, Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Savannah, Benton Transfer Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. R. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Liverpool, F. E. McQuile & Son.

REFRIGERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Concerning the development of the use of refrigeration in South Africa a London export journal says that too much attention cannot be accorded by manufacturers of cold storage machinery to the governmental efforts now being put forth to stimulate the formation of co-operative farmers' associations in South Africa with a view to acquiring costly machinery and more particularly cold storage plants. Fruit, vegetables and dairy products, raised in superabundance in the seasons in up-country districts, are, it is notorious, now largely wasted, owing to inability to find an immediate payable market; but by means of cold storage these may be kept in condition till a remunerative demand arise.

Recognizing this, the government of the Cape has taken special measures for the assistance of the farming industry, and the secretary of agriculture has just issued the regulations, under which advances will be made to farmers' limited liability companies, formed of at least seven members, for the purpose of building and equipping cold stores. The whole sum required for such building, plant and necessities will be advanced by the government at 6 per cent. interest, provided the capital of such companies amounts to half that of the advance, and one-fifth of it to be paid up within two years. This practical offer will, without doubt, be largely availed of in the Cape Colony, and especially in the western and northern districts, where help of this practical kind has long been a desideratum. Co-operation in the other colonies with a view to the erection of similar cold stores is also being furthered, and even at Delagoa Bay the erection of cold store appliances is being mooted with a view to supplying fresh fish to the Transvaal. These concurrent tendencies make for an increased call for refrigerating appliances, which will be productive of much future business to manufacturers.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.



**THE
POWELL
"TROJAN"
SIGHT
FEED
LUBRICATOR**

Double Connection

The construction of the "TROJAN" Lubricator is a radical departure from all other makes of sight feed lubricators, as both the index and sight feed arms are cast in one piece with the body, making a very rigid and strong arrangement.

The William Powell Co.
2525 Spring Grove Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO

PACKINGHOUSE EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page 16.)

Sulphuric Acid.
Carbonic Acid.
Caustic Soda.
Coloring.

Tools.

Trucks.
Barrows.
Hatchets.
Brooms.
Scoops.
Stencils.
Small Tools.

*Power required.

MINCE MEAT AND PLUM PUDDING.**Machinery.**

*Power (system).
*Light (system).
*Fire (system).
*Water (system).
*Steam (system).
*Choppers.
*Mixers.
Scales.
*Spice Mills.
*Elevators.
*Conveyors.
*Fans.
Ventilators.
*Motors.

Equipment.

Mixing Trucks.
*Copper Kettles.
*Iron Kettles.
Thermometers.
Vats.
Piping.
Valves.
Fittings.
Lockers.
Telephone.
Steam Coils.

Supplies.

Cartons.
Cans.
Boxes.
Crates.
Nails.
Glass Jars.
Fruits.
Spices.
Liqueurs.
Wines.
Sugars.
Salt.
Labels.
Paper.
Preservatives.
Molasses.
Corn Meal.
Suet.

Tools.

Stencils.
Brooms.
Shovels.
Hatchets.
Squeegees.
Measures.
Small Tools.

*Power required.

(To be continued.)

(Readers noticing any omissions will confer a favor by informing the editor.)

NEW YORK'S BACKBONE.

"New York's Backbone" is the title of an article appearing in the November number of The Four-Track News, in which Emma Archer Osborne gives the history of Broadway. This article will be found of especial interest to all who are interested in New York's historic past, or in Broadway's brilliant present.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 18.)

As between the cattle price, Chicago basis, and the cattle price, packinghouse basis, as described above, the difference is not great either in positive or relative amount. This distinction is of more theoretical than practical importance. If, however, the prices in New York, Fort Worth and other points at a great distance from Chicago and the other packing points were included in the plan this distinction would have more practical importance.

The conclusions of the foregoing discussion are that the general cattle price should be reckoned in two ways: First, in order to get the cost of live cattle at packing points to compare with the price of beef, and to use in computing profits, the price of cattle should be computed on a true average, packing-point basis; second, in order to get a representative price for cattle wherein cattle of the same quality will be represented by the same price, the price of cattle should be computed on a true average, Chicago basis. In order to obtain a true average, the method will depend on the figures which are to be combined and the purpose for which they are to be used. If the cattle prices are to be compared with beef prices in general, then the true average (packing-point basis) should be reckoned on the total slaughter of those packing points for which cattle prices are combined. If a similar comparison is to be made between the beef prices and the cattle prices of a single packer, it is evident that the cattle prices for that particular packer should be used and weighted according to the amount of business in the packing points for which his cattle prices are used. If the cattle price sought is the general cattle price of the industry, Chicago basis, then the price records of each packing point should be combined according to the total slaughter in the respective packing points.

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

DE LA VERGNE BRANCH AT ATLANTA.

Owing to the rapidly increasing Southern business of the past year the De La Vergne Machine Company of New York has established a branch agency at Atlanta, Ga. This agency is to cover the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and will handle business connected with the three lines of machinery manufactured by the De La Vergne Machine Company; viz., refrigerating and ice making machinery, "Hornsby-Akroyd" oil engines and Koerting gas engines. Their representative will be Mr. W. M. Hargreaves, and the office will be located at 510 Candler Building.

**SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48**

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Good Healthy Undertone Under Brisk Consumption Here and in Foreign Markets—Speculation Gaining a Little, but May Yet Be Called a Restricted Order—Hog Receipts Larger Than in the Previous Year, but Fewer Heavy Average Weights in the Supply and a Decidedly Large Hog Supply Needed—Steady Consignments of Fair Volume to Europe of Both Meats and Lard and Some Outside Demands Thence for Them.

The hog products markets are not giving out especially enlivening speculative features, but on the whole that they are in very good shape, and from statistical positions and cash demands, whereby their situation may be called a healthy one, although that no especial hardening of prices in them is looked for in the near future, or for that matter material changes in any direction. Yet that the selling interest have more of an advantage than before, latterly, notwithstanding the slightly easier prices to-day (Thursday).

That the products markets may ease up a little as supplies of hogs at the packing points upon some one day prove large (and they are likely to be spasmodically of a large order) means little in face of the fact that the prices of hogs are now upon a very reasonable basis with the cost of the products, and it could not be expected that they would go materially lower than the present trading basis for them, while that the current prices of the products have values that permit a good, full consumption of them, and that there is every probability that so long as the prices of the products keep around their present trading basis that the packing is not likely to accumulate further materially.

Indeed, it has been shown that for several weeks, despite the larger packing had in that

time by comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, that the consumption has been large enough to make material inroads upon accumulated stocks, and that it would be altogether probable, in consideration particularly of the needs of foreign markets, that a much larger packing would be needed this side of January to prevent in that time a further pulling down of the supplies, and, which, at present, are of a moderate order.

The statistical position, therefore, for the near future looks favorable for the support of prices, while that it does not need speculative trading for bolstering of at least current prices, and indeed that some advance for them is probable.

But the speculation is likely to enliven after the close of this month; moreover, it is probable that it will take on more animation for the May option, barring the consideration of the usual fluctuating tendency.

The interest in the January option is of a much narrower order than usual at this time of the year, and as it had been restrained by the erratic conditions for the October option in and before that month. However, there is more doing in the January option than was the case a few days since.

Yet there is a moderate "long" interest in the January option, and on the part of outsiders who have believed for some time that the January option was on a fairly inducing investment basis, while, as yet, they are against buying the May option in a large or general way, and with the belief that the market atmosphere will be by January clearer concerning the May option, as by that time calculations will be of a more emphatic order concerning the effects of the large corn crop and the probable hog supply.

There has been much less pressure to sell the new crop options by the packers, and who get encouragement from the good rate of cash demands and the vigorous consumption in all markets; yet, at the same time, it would be doubtful if the packers would desire to have the products markets materially better than they are at present, in the period of the near future hog supplies, however, that subsequently, the disposition would be, among them, for higher prices.

Besides, the packers are getting a better direct inquiry for supplies of meats and lard from the foreign markets, since their own consignments to the foreign markets are not offered upon them with as much pressure and at the irregular prices they were offered at there a few weeks since.

There is every prospect of the foreign markets absorbing supplies, either from consignments or from new demands upon our markets for some few weeks to come, or until they get to work packing freely from their this season's hog supply, since there are deficient supplies still to be made up in Europe from the effects of the previous year's drouth upon feed supplies there and the consequent, through last season, hurrying of livestock to market.

And with these added foreign wants of the products has been the feature of the favorable prices for them for the consuming interests in this country, and it is safe to say that never before has the consumption of hog meats been as large in this country as through the fall months of this year, while of both meats and lard it has been and is larger for the season than ever before in the foreign markets, while that it offers further encouragement, just now, because of the fairly satisfactory general trade conditions

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



of the United Kingdom and Continental countries, particularly of the latter.

There seems to be a better pure lard trading than latterly in the November delivery, and especially on wants of the foreign markets, while that packers are meeting these demands promptly.

As the November delivery is now only very moderately higher than the January option those people who actually need supplies are pushing orders forward for it and with less fear of adverse market conditions for it.

There is a better home inquiry for lard, as well as a full home consumption of meats, and an enlarged demand for compound lard.

There is some disposition to advance the prices of compound lard because of the decidedly higher cost cotton oil, and the distributors of it are more freely making contracts ahead of it at the old prices.

The cotton crop news has been of that adverse order latterly that it is clear that the cottonseed fat market position will tend, ultimately, to help the pure lard market.

The conditions have been such, in the low prices for cotton oil through the fall months, and the indisposition that has been shown through it to sell the seed at such prices as the mills could afford to pay for them, considering the prices for the oil, that the oil production has been narrowed, while now that it is clear that the cotton crop is a moderate one, only by comparison with that of the previous year, although it is impossible, as yet, to give the actual extent of it, yet, that it looks like a 10,500,000 bale yield, there is the additional reason for believing that the seed supplies will not be had for an oil production anywhere near as large as that had last year.

As the markets in this country are gradually getting rid of the supplies of the cotton oil that were carried over from last year, they are getting into position to feel the new crop influences.

Nevertheless there is danger in pushing the cotton oil market up, as it has been pushed up latterly, since demands are being shortened from exporters, and besides that the general lard market is not, as yet, in shape to warrant an active demand for the cotton oil from the compound makers.

More conservative market action at present would probably mean higher priced cotton oil in January and further along in the season, but that the present speculative tendency may fully discount any prices that would otherwise be made in January, yet that because it is largely of a speculative order there is likely to be a reaction from it in the near future. Indeed, at the close of Wednesday's market, on the receipt of the cotton ginners' report, and which made about 6,500,000 bales cotton ginned to Nov. 1, and which was an amount largely beyond trade expectations of it, and implied the probability of a 10,500,000 bale cotton crop, there was beginning weakness, as a reaction in the cotton oil market. On Thursday, however, on private cotton crop news of an adverse order, the cotton oil market became stronger again.

The exports last week from the Atlantic ports were 3,432 bbls. pork (2,890 bbls. corresponding week last year), 11,039,483 pounds meats (9,796,500 pounds corresponding week last year), of which 8,948,083 pounds to the United Kingdom and 1,710,325 pounds to the Continent; 11,914,877 pounds lard, of which 3,516,708 pounds to the United Kingdom and 6,767,579 pounds to the Continent.

In New York there has been a moderate business on export account at easier prices. Sales of 425 bbls. mess pork at \$15.75@16, and 500 bbls. short clear at \$14@16. Western steam lard has very little demand from exporters, with prices held about steady; quoted at about \$7.25@7.35. City steam lard is closely bought up by the exporters and refiners, and is quoted at \$7.12½. Compound lard has a better demand from the distributors of it, and is quoted at 5½@5¾. In city meats there is little doing in bellies, on moderate supplies; 12 lbs. average pickled bellies quoted at 9c, 10 lbs. average at 9½c, and smokers at 10½c. Loose pickled should-

ers quoted at 6½@7c, and loose pickled hams at 9½@10c.

BEEF.—There is a steady, good business in barreled lots, and more of a demand than latterly for tierced lots, at firm prices. City extra India mess, tierces, \$17.50; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.25; packet, \$10.50@11.50; family, \$12@13.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Stocks are still very moderate, and there is a fair demand. There is an undertone of weakness in prices induced by the present value of meats based on value of hogs and the cheap lines being offered on c. i. f. terms for December to March shipment. Quotations:

States cure.	Lbs.	Per 112 lbs.	spot, Liverpool terms.	Per 100 lbs.
Salt:	average.	s. d. a. d.		
Long clear	30@35	51	53	\$10.99@11.42
Long clear	35@40	50	51	10.78@10.99
Short clear backs	12@20	45	46	9.70@10.02
Clear bellies	14@18	47	48	10.13@10.35
Clear bellies	16@18	48	49	10.35@10.50
Rib-in-bellies	10@12	46	47	10.02@10.24
Rib-in-bellies	12@14	45	46	9.70@9.91
Short rib	18@22	51	54	10.99@11.44
Borax:				
Long rib	20@22	50	51	10.78@10.99
Cumb cut	24@26	49	51	10.56@10.99
Cumb cut	28@30	49	51	10.56@10.99
Cumb cut	34@36	48	49	10.55@10.56
3 rib sq. shoulders	12@14	38	39	8.19@8.40
3 rib sq. shoulders	14@16	36	37	7.76@7.97
N. Y. shoulders	10@12	34	35	7.33@7.54
N. Y. shoulders	12@14	32	33	6.90@7.11
Picnics	6@8	30	31	6.46@6.68
Picnics	8@10	29	30	6.25@6.46
Long cut hams	12@14	52	53	11.21@11.42
Long cut hams	14@16	50	51	10.78@10.99
A O hams	10@12	51	52	10.99@11.21
A O hams	12@14	49	50	10.56@10.78
A O hams	14@16	47	48	10.13@10.35
Skinned hams	14@16	53	55	11.42@11.85
Prime steam lard in tierces, kegs and pails	37 9@—			7.92@—
				8.13@—

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the present week business in oleo oil has been extremely quiet, for the reason that the churners in Europe have sufficient supplies for the moment, and while there has been no change in price, the turnover has been exceedingly light.

Business in neutral lard is fair, price slightly below that of neutral oil and production moderate.

Cotton oil is in better request for butterine making in Europe and prices for this article are considerably higher.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 4, 1905, with comparative table of shipments:

	Week Nov. 4, 1905.	Week Nov. 5, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Nov. 6, 1905.
To—			
United Kingdom....	453	572	453
Continent	690	741	690
South and Cen. Am.	190	180	190
West Indies	2,168	1,068	2,168
Br. No. Am. Col....	31	524	31
Other countries	—	5	—
Totals	3,432	2,890	3,432

	Week Nov. 4, 1905.	Week Nov. 5, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Nov. 6, 1905.
To—			
United Kingdom....	8,948,083	8,993,253	8,948,083
Continent	1,710,325	616,322	1,710,325
South and Cen. Am.	31,150	118,925	31,150
West Indies	345,723	66,000	345,723
Br. No. Am. Col....	4,200	2,000	4,200
Other countries	—	—	—
Totals	11,039,483	9,796,500	11,039,483

	Week Nov. 4, 1905.	Week Nov. 5, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Nov. 6, 1905.
To—			
United Kingdom....	3,516,708	3,468,415	3,516,708
Continent	6,757,579	6,475,177	6,757,579
South and Cen. Am.	247,680	357,755	247,680
West Indies	1,314,430	285,540	1,314,430
Br. No. Am. Col....	9,900	30,450	9,900
Other countries	68,580	77,150	68,580
Totals	11,914,877	10,672,487	11,914,877

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Pork, lbs.	686,400	518,000	168,400
Bacon & hams, lbs..	11,039,483	9,796,500	1,242,983

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been less trading this week than before latterly, in the tallow markets over the country, and because of the stronger position that had been taken the week before, as concerns prices, by essentially all holding interests, and which has led to some accumulation of supply, over which there is, now, more of an effort to sell.

This week the market reports from foreign sources are tamer than they were in the week before, therefore, it begins to look as if the market positions all around would relax from their late firmness.

The slow demands, as the outcome of the late strong holding of prices, have led to more of an offering of the supplies at all points than the markets can take care of at once, and there is now, a disposition to accept bids that were rejected only a few days since.

While we think that the consumption is brisk enough to at length take up the supplies close to the productions of them, yet there is no question but that the productions are steadily large enough to need steady full demands to take them up, and that with any temporary abatement of buying interest, such as was had only latterly, that they became a little burdensome. Hence has been the tamer look of affairs this week, but more particularly for grades under the fine qualities.

There is not an especially large holding of really fine tallow, but the fact that there is more good and undergrades of the tallow on sale tends to affect the position for even the fine quality. Although that these fine grades have chief demand.

The soapmakers are, undoubtedly, having a good business in their manufactured goods, and they are using up tallow supplies freely. But as the soapmakers generally carry tallow supplies ahead in very fair quantities, they have been in position the last few days to await developments of the tallow markets, while that they had generally declined to respond to the late firmer asking prices for the tallow.

The sentiment among the soapmakers was that the tallow markets had strengthened only recently without substantial features beyond the sentimental effect of the late rising tendency of the English markets, while that as no very marked English demand had appeared upon our market within the week, after the before noted rise of a shilling in London, that there was no reason for some of the asking prices here, if the actual wants to the supplies of the home markets are to be considered.

It is a fact that the London sale, this week, comes quieter, and that it looks as if the English markets had been overdoing the statistical position in their before rising tendency.

There were, however, only 800 casks offered at the London sale on Wednesday, but only 400 casks of it sold, where the prices were cabled "unchanged."

The compound makers are a little more freely than before, latterly, buying the nice grades of tallow, since the compound lard business is increasing with the distributors of the compound lard who are apprehensive of higher prices for it, now that the prices of cottonseed oil are higher than they were a week ago.

There is a fair quantity of country made tallow on sale this week, and it has to be marketed at less extreme views as to prices than those held the week before.

There had been no sale of city hogshead tallow since that early last week at 4½c., and this price is now practically all that would be paid for it, although more money had been asked for it, so far as concerns the soapmakers' demands or general export interest in it; but one sale of 200 hds. city has been, this week, made for export at 4½c.

City in tierces is held at about 4½c. Edible tallow is quoted at 5½c. for country made and city.

Of country made tallow sales for the week of 380,000 pounds at 4½c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—The consumption of the stearine has enlarged as there is quicker demands for compound lard. As yet, however, there is little stir in the stearine market, although, unquestionably, there is no especial urging of supplies of the product, and that the tone of the market for it is quite steady.

The supplies in pressers' hands are not of a particularly cumbersome order, although that they have increased a good deal latterly, more particularly upon the Western

markets, since with the good sale for the oil the production of the stearine is of good, full volume.

The New York market is quoted at 7½c. bid, and Chicago at 7¼c. Sales of 120,000 pounds in Chicago at 7¼c.

LARD STEARINE.—The Continent lard is more freely wanted and the use of the stearine is larger, while a stronger price is asked for it on the increased cost of lard. Quoted at 8½c.

OLEO OIL.—There is a good, full consumption in the Dutch markets, which, in conjunction with the distributions otherwise, uses up the supply close of choice grade. New York at 10¼c. for choice, 9@9¼c. for prime, and 7½c. for low grade. Rotterdam quoted at 59 florins.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little buying interest, with the market prices held steadily. Yellow quoted at 4½c.; white at 4½@5c.

GREASE.—The foreign markets have been, for the week, steady fair buyers, and there has been, as well, a good trading with home soapmakers. But the pressers are doing little. The market has a fairly firm tone. Yellow quoted at 3¼@4c.; bone at 4@4½c., and choice, 4½@4¾c.; house at 4@4½c.; choice white at 5c., and "B" white at 4½@4¾c.

CORN OIL.—There is a little more of an export interest and steady, fairly active home distributions. Quotations are \$3.50@3.60, with the better prices because of the higher cotton oil market.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The foreign demands are steadily of sufficient force to use up the supplies. Quoted at 33@34c. per gallon.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The distributing business of small lots is of little larger volume, and at firm prices. Quotations are for 20 test, 90c.; 40 test at 60c., and prime at 48c.

LARD OIL.—There is a freer sale for small lots, and a stronger market because of higher cost lard. Prime quoted at 61@63c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market still favors the selling interests. Cochin quoted 8½@8¾c., spot, and 7¼@7½ for October and November shipments. Ceylon at 6½c. spot, and shipments at 6¼c.

PALM OIL.—Trading is in small lots, while that the prices are held up on the light stock. Red quoted at 5½c. Lagos at 6¼c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

James F. Hammers (grain) was proposed for membership.

Visitors—J. C. Procter, Cincinnati; Geo. W. Patten, A. Rheinstrom, H. Stemper, E. D. Floyd, Chicago; J. B. Bracken, E. W. Shields, Kansas City; W. R. Walker, Liverpool; F. W. Kratzfeldt, Hamburg; Leopold Abrahams, London; Ernst Lavy, Brussels.

Need a good man? Keep an eye on page 48.

NATIONAL EXPORT & COMMISSION CO.

A. L. RIESER, GENERAL MANAGER

Offices B, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Produce Exchange, New York, U. S. A.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE ON

OIL, TALLOW, GREASE, FERTILIZER MATERIALS

Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil

Olive Oil Foots

and

All Soap Materials

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN COTTON OIL.

(From the Manufacturers' Record.)

While the United States easily leads European nations in the manufacture of the products of cottonseed, both with regard to quantity as well as quality, as recently as 25 years ago England was far in the lead. But the volume of cottonseed crushed at that time in England, even before the United States loomed as a competitor, was comparatively small, the seed being then, as now, almost exclusively Egyptian, which latter is smaller and inferior to American seed, both from an oil as well as cake standpoint.

It is worthy of note that Holland is the pioneer nation in oil milling. The industry in Great Britain first obtained a foothold in Hull, and to this day Hull has been the center of the oil milling business, although London and Liverpool have each a number of large crushing and refining plants. There are about 100 mills in Hull, perhaps 15 in London and 8 or 9 in Liverpool.

American cottonseed yields a much better quality of oil and cake than Egyptian, Sea Island, Indian or other class of seed. In the first place, the American seed is not only larger than that raised in other climes, but it is on the whole much fresher and in better condition generally for crushing than the varieties used by the foreign crushers. In addition to the latter being small, which circumstance alone increases the details involved in the manufacturing operations, the material has to be transported thousands of miles by water in the holds of huge steamship freighters, packed and piled perhaps 40 or 50 feet in height without a breath of air to prevent the generation of heat or for ventilation purposes, heating and consequent fermentation on the prolonged period of transit being frequent.

Several times the attempt was made to establish a permanent trade in American cottonseed by British oil milling interests, but the bulky nature of the material and its liability to heat finally caused the movement to be abandoned.

Due to these conditions it was found impracticable to ship cottonseed in the ordinary box freight cars from the South to the North. A few years ago a large seed crushing plant was constructed in South Brooklyn, N. Y., with up-to-date equipment in every respect, for the purpose of making cotton oil and cake, the locations being considered ideal when the question of marketing the manufactured products was considered. But it was soon discovered that it was impossible to manufacture cottonseed products from seed hauled from the South and successfully compete with the Southern mill, which purchased its raw material at its door, and the enterprise was accordingly abandoned.

The fact that European countries therefore obtain their imported cottonseed at a comparatively low price does not to any extent place the manufactured products therefrom on a competing basis with those of American seed, and for the reasons already given. While it has been found more beneficial in the United States to manufacture cottonseed into the various resultant products where the crude material is raised, reverse conditions of necessity exist in Europe, as while there are a very few oil mills in Egypt, there are none in India.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

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As will be readily understood, therefore, there is a great difference in quality between prime American cotton cake and prime cotton cake of British make, and to the advantage of the former. Cotton oilcake made in Great Britain or Europe from the best available seed is very frequently dark in color, which does not necessarily imply that a high oil percentage is present, with fine black specks here and there indicating the presence of hulls. It is more commonly a rusty brown color, indicating thereby that the seed from which it was made was old, having undergone more or less heating, with possible fermentation. Prime American cotton cake, on the other hand, is bright yellow in color, and when tested by the sense of taste gives off an agreeable nutty flavor, which, together with the absence of a rancid taste, always present in the foreign article, indicates it was well made and from sound and fresh seed.

American cotton oil in like manner possesses superior qualities to even a more marked extent when compared with the foreign-made oil. Prolonged experiments made in the oil mills in England maintained to this time have for their object a better delinting of the Egyptian seed than prevails. New designs of machines have been repeatedly tried, but the smallness of the seed itself and its deteriorated properties in other respects cannot be overcome.

It is clear, therefore, that not only have the Southern states no need to fear the competition of other nations as producers of cotton, a condition now universally recognized, but they can also with equal assurance feel confident that no other nation can produce, even under the most favoring conditions, cottonseed products of such superior quality as they are making and marketing daily for domestic use as well as for the use of the world at large.

To the United States is also due the credit of discovering the wonderful possibilities which cottonseed offered, and of subsequently materializing these possibilities, while at the same time creating permanent channels

of consumption for the numerous new and valuable products for the first time launched upon the ocean of commerce.

A retrospective glance at the cotton oil industry both here and abroad shows that the old-time system of oil milling in England and Holland, as well as during the early stages of the business in this country, was confined exclusively to the recovery of two products only, crude oil and cake. Here the interests of the mill man ended, as it does to-day in the smaller plants throughout the South. At that period it was never dreamed that the day was not distant when crude oil would simply be the base for the production of a number of very superior grades. It is conceivable that if the old-time miller were told that the crude oil which he was manufacturing could be by chemical and mechanical processes transformed into an edible article of rare value, he would raise his eyes and hands in astonishment at the boldness of the assertion. A prediction that this same crude oil would make an excellent soap product would be accepted readily but for the table, never!

The modern tendency for great industries such as the packing business, for illustration, to concentrate under one management the manufacture of all the products which proceed from the slaughter of animals has a close imitator in the cotton oil business. It is an open question, with regard to the latter, whether this can be done with as due a regard to economy, while maintaining excellence of quality, as if carried out on a smaller scale or subdivisions under different managements or ownership. The successful management of a mill depends more on the ability and knowledge of the superintendent or manager, acquired by practical experience, than upon any acquirements he may possess regarding chemistry. In the refinement of work, however, especially with regard to the various oil grades, the latter is a very valuable acquirement.

There are not a few expert mill men who maintain that the limit of effectiveness under
(Concluded on page 35.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Further Advance Early in the Week in Prices of More than One Per Cent Per Gallon on Speculation Through the Cotton Crop News, Followed by Small Reactions to Easier Prices on the Cotton Ginners' Report of a Larger Volume of Cotton Ginned Than Had Been Expected, and Then by Another Stronger Turn on Some Poor Private Advices of the Cotton Crop—At All Mill Points, as Well as at the Seaboard Markets the Higher Prices Were Equally Marked, with Increased Outside Buying on Speculation—The Compound Makers Buy Moderately—Export Interest Subdued by the Late Stronger Tendency.

There was early in the week a disposition to discount the results from the private weather and other news concerning the cotton crop, as concerns trading in the cottonseed oil market, but the buoyancy at length gave way to a slightly easier situation, followed, however, by another stronger tendency and the best prices of the week on additional cotton crop news, and renewed, active speculation in the oil.

The New York market had made a further advance, through the early part of this week, in the prices of the refined oil of more than one cent per gallon, while an advance of about one cent had, as well, been made for the crude oil at essentially all points in the South. At the close still higher prices prevail.

There was a slight abatement of the confidence and a little loss in prices upon the receipt of the cotton ginners' report, and which would seem to imply that the cotton crop is at least over 10,000,000 bales, and that is likely to be 10,500,000 bales, and which weakens some of the late trade under 10,000,000 bales estimates, and which origi-

nated a few weeks since among them, when the frost and rainy weather reports were coming along. Indeed, on the receipt of the report which showed that the amount of cotton ginned had been beyond even some "bear" expectations concerning it, as it showed practically 6,500,000 bales ginned to November 1, the cotton market broke sharply, and it was natural that the cotton oil market should be influenced, at least a little, to weakness. The later advance, however, is firmly held.

At any rate we think that the cotton oil market would have reacted naturally from its late bulling tendency, as demands were being shortened from consumers and exporters for supplies all around, because of it.

Speculation had carried the market up in New York, but this speculation had the force back of it of steadily hardening markets for the crude oil, with, as well, the unwillingness of the mills to sell the crude oil, even at the decidedly higher prices made this week for it.

It has been, for the week, in the early part of it, particularly, largely a speculative market in New York, since the considerable advance in prices that had been made for two weeks or more, had carried the market temporarily, at least, beyond exporters' limits for at least the soap grades of the oil in at least a very material way.

Moreover, the compound makers who had been buying, more particularly the crude oil at the mills, in the previous week, as then noted, have, this week, become quiet, because of the decidedly advanced prices prevailing for the crude oil.

There is no question but that higher prices were bound to come for the cotton oil, and as an outcome of the restricted production, and notwithstanding any estimated size of the cotton crop, but it is a question as to

whether the market will get sufficient trading from the export and compound lard interests to support anywhere near the higher prices that speculation has been forcing for then near future, even though there is now, after the cotton ginners' report, slight modification of them, yet that they were followed by another advance.

It looked to us, weeks since, as if with the prospects of a materially curtailed oil production, and for reasons then assigned for it, irrespective of the actual outturn of the cotton crop that the cotton oil market would by the beginning of the new year favor the selling interests in a very decided way. But it now looks as if the possibility of the later future advance, as concerns January only, had been pretty well discounted by the nearer future rise of prices, and as through the rush of late speculative demand, and which is, this week, more freely made up than for some time before, from outside buying orders.

There is good reason for believing that the cotton crop is a modified one, from early expectations of it, although that just how the crop will figure in volume is not, as yet, of a decided character. The ginners' report, in our opinion, as we have implied, points to a possible crop of close to 10,500,000 bales.

It would appear to be very doubtful if the production of cotton oil in Texas and in the Valley gets anywhere the volume the sections produced last year, and not only from the fact that the cotton crop has suffered in extent more in those sections than in others, but, as well, because the prices of the seed products have not, for the fall season, been upon a basis that would urge the mills to buy the seed at all freely.

In the Southeast sections, where the cotton crop has been grown to a more normal volume, and is, on the whole, of a decidedly

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sizable order, the seed supplies taken up by the mills have been less in proportion to the size of the cotton crop than ordinarily, and because of the restraints to production that have been referred to in our reviews for some weeks, more particularly those that relate to the late low prices for the oil and the too high asking prices for the seed by which the mills have bought the seed supplies with a good deal of reserve.

There is now no question but that the cotton oil production will be a materially less one this season than it was last year, and that from this fact alone that the product should sell at an average of better prices than was the case last year, however that it may have frequent reactions as the market position may, at times, be strained from speculation, and as we think it is, just now.

But there is this to say, as well, about the oil production that, however materially less it is likely to be than it was last year, that by the late advancing tendency of the oil market, if it should be supported, which however, we doubt, it would likely to be somewhat more than it was apprehended it would be when the oil market stood, as it did, a few weeks since, 2c. to 3c. per gallon under its current trading basis.

The higher priced oil now than then means a little more concern among the mills in buying the seed and a greater disposition to pay the asking prices for the seed; and particularly as the mills, as well as others in the trade, on an advancing tendency of the oil market, especially when it has some statistical features to encourage it, in not large, especially, holdings of the crude oil, are inclined to think that the limit of high prices, at least for the season through, is perhaps not nearly reached, however fallacious the reasoning may be.

It can be said that, however, just now, that the lard market is hardly in shape for expectations of near active buying of cottonseed oil by the compound makers, yet that its undertone favor stronger situations, and that the consumption of the pure lard in Europe is much larger than in most seasons, not only by reason of the favorable prices for its use, but because of Europe's own shortened supplies of fats through the effects of the drouth situation there last year, and the necessity of getting resupplies freely of the fats from this country.

The new crop lard options have been upon a very reasonable trading basis, for some time, and they have been taking the attention of the foreign markets.

The much larger lard packing this season than was had in the previous year now shows a very close using of it up, while there is every prospect of demand continuing of a liberal order for the lard from the foreign markets, and that a larger than ordinary hog packing would be needed to meet the requirements of the lard.

Therefore, the prospects of the pure lard market are favorable to the compound lard market, and a brisk home consumption in the compound lard is expected for the season, and which would require for its make a liberal taking of the cotton oil by the compound makers.

It rather looks, however, as if the export business in the cotton oil would be restricted by the present and possible prices for it, and that the loss of the export business would

prevent more than moderately higher prices, for the season through for the oil, even with the consideration of the less volume of production of it than had last year.

The Western packers are, this week, finding it difficult to buy crude, in tanks, in the Valley and Texas under 22½c., while in the week before they had secured some lots at 20½c. The Southeast mills which had sold crude, in tanks, early in the week at 20@20½c. have since asked 21½c., and in Georgia and Alabama 22c. bid.

The bleaching grade, in tanks, at the West, has 25c. bid.

New York Transactions.

The closing day of the previous week showed ¼c. advance on March and May, while the nearer deliveries were steady. There was then active speculation, especially in the May delivery; there were sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, November at 27½c., 2,100 bbls. January at 28c., 2,500 bbls. do. at 28¼c., 900 bbls. May at 29c., 6,000 bbls. do. at 29½c. "Call" prices: November, 27½@28c.; December, 27½@28c.; January, 27½@28¼c.; March, 28¼@28½c.; May, 29@29¼c.

On Monday there was a further stronger tendency with prices from ¼c. to ½c. higher, and most activity and confidence for the May option. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, November at 28c., 200 bbls. December at 28¼c., 100 bbls. January at 28½c., 500 bbls. do. at 28¾c., 100 bbls. do. at 29c., 400 bbls. May at 29½c., 1,500 bbls. do. at 29¾c., 2,700 bbls. do. at 30c. "Call" prices: November, 27½@28¼c.; December, 28@28½c.; January, 28¼@28½c.; March, 28¾@29¼c.; May, 29½@29¾c., and the higher prices noted on sales were made after the "call."

Tuesday.—A holiday.

On Wednesday the market opened about ¼c. higher, but became easier in the afternoon on receipt of the growers' report, and sold down ¼@½c. First "call" prices: November, 27½@28½c.; December, 28@29c.; January, 28½@29½c.; March, 29@30c.; May, 29¾@30c., and on the last "call" the prices were: November, 28@28½c.; December, 28@28¾c.; January, 28½@29c.; March, 29@29½c.; May, 29¾@30c. Sales 1,700 bbls. January at 28¾c., 500 bbls. March at 29¼c., 100 bbls. November at 28c., 800 bbls. May at 30c., 3,000 bbls. do. at 29¾c.

On Thursday private cotton crop news was of more apprehension as to damage from rainy weather, while the Liverpool market for the staple was better, and as this caused an advance in cotton, the sentiment in the cotton oil market was better, and its market prices were stronger and ¼@½c. higher; speculative trading became active again. Sales, 1,350 bbls. prime yellow, May at 30¼c., 900 bbls. do. at 30c., closing 30¼c.; 900 bbls. January, 29c.; 800 bbls. do. at 29¼c., closing 29¼c.; 200 bbls. December 28¾c.; 800 bbls. November 28½c.; 1,000 bbls. December at 29c. "Call" prices: November at 28@28½c., and 28¼@28¾c.; December at 28@29c., and 28¾@29c.; January at 28¾@29¼c., and 29@29¼c.; March at 29¼@30c., and 29½@30c.; May at 30@30¼c.

(Continued on page 42.)

At the Mills.

The stronger the market prices this week for the crude oil the more difficulty has been found in getting the mills to sell, since as the market hardened the feeling became gen-

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eral that an even more important rise in prices was imminent. The buying of the crude oil has, therefore, been more of small lots. The sales have been 30 tanks crude in the Southwest at 21@21½c., and 20 tans do., in the Southeast, at 20½@21c., after which sales were 40 tanks in Georgia and Alabama at an advance to 22c., sales in Texas at 23c., and sales in the Valley at 22c., with in the Southeast 21½c. bid and 22c. asked.

The mills, as a whole, are not carrying particularly large supplies of the crude oil, but they are missing very marked demands from the refiners, who await more settled market conditions and a quicker marketing of the refined oil which they already hold before buying the crude oil at all freely. There is, as yet, hardly material buying interest from the soapmakers outside of their taking usual moderate quantities, or, in other words, that the soapmakers are not willing, as yet, to make contracts ahead.

Export Demands.

The foreign markets which were slowing up in buying last week when the market was advancing, are even more indifferent as buyers, this week, with the still better figures prevailing. Outside of a moderate trading in the edible oils, and which is of less volume than had in the previous week, there is hardly demand for more than moderate quantities, as concerns buying interest in the soap grades.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 9.—The demand from Europe has slackened off somewhat, which was perhaps only what could be expected after the rather heavy advance that we have had of late. The speculative interest, has, however, continued, and has if anything rather increased, and this has pushed prices up another peg. Prompt and nearby oil is scarce and the difference between nearby and later deliveries has narrowed down so that to-day there is only 1¼c. between December and May. Crude oil during the past week has had an even larger advance than refined. Sales have been made both in the Mississippi and in the Carolinas at 22c. Market closed to-day with a firm feeling, and it looks like still higher prices. Produce Exchange prices at 3 o'clock to-day were as follows: Prime yellow cottonseed oil, November, 28½c. sales; December, 29c. bid and sales; January, 29¼c. sales; March, 29½c. bid; May, 30¼c. sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 31c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 31c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The cottonseed oil market is strong; prime crude 22@22¼c.; mills generally holding the oil. Prime meal is firm at \$22@22.25. Hulls steady at \$3.25@3.50 loose.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—Crude oil is steady at 22c. for prompt to January. Meal, \$21.50 @22, as to location. Hulls in better demand at \$4.50 loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 9.—Twenty-one and a half cents bid for oil; no sales. Heavy sales of meal the first part of the week on a basis of 25c. at Galveston.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Twenty-one and a half cents bid for Texas and Valley; 22c. asked. Prime crude refined correspondingly

lower; demand light. Cake and meal firm at \$27@27.12½ long ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Hulls steady at \$4.50 per ton.

CABLE MARKETS

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market is firmer with a better demand for supplies. Sales of prime summer yellow at 45 francs, and of winter at 48½ francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market has a good demand for consumption and is stronger at 23½ florins for butter oil. Prime summer yellow quoted at 21¼ florins and off oil at 21½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market at somewhat firmer prices, and rather more confident inquiry. Sales of off oil at 44¼ francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market has a steadier tone, with more of a demand from soapmakers; sales at 36@36½ marks for off oil; quote prime summer yellow at 37 marks and butter oil at 40 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

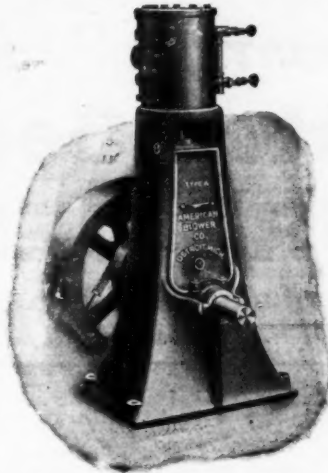
Marseilles, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market has a fair demand and is quoted at 44 francs for prime summer yellow, and at 48 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Cottonseed oil market has a fair demand for spot oil at 17s. ¾d. for prime summer yellow, and at 17s. ½d. for off oil.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Nov. 9, 1905, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. 1, 1905.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period 1904.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	60	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	8	25
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	53
Alexandria, Egypt	173	660	614
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,467	555
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	17	—
Ancona, Italy	75	125	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	93	76
Antwerp, Belgium	350	3,550	475
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	49	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	27	35
Bahia, Brazil	—	239	—
Barbadoes, West Indies	—	284	93
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	—
Beifast, Ireland	—	35	—
Bergen, Norway	50	100	100
Bone, Algeria	—	81	—
Bordeaux, France	50	550	550
Braila, Roumania	—	175	—
Bremen, Germany	—	150	—
Bridgeton, W. I.	—	—	67
Bristol, England	—	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Repub.	28	962	334
Calbarren, Cuba	—	36	—
Callao, Peru	—	26	—
Cairo, Egypt	—	90	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	678	125
Cardenas, Cuba	—	27	—
Cardiff, Wales	—	25	10
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	99	51
Christiania, Norway	100	930	101
Christiansund, Norway	—	25	25
Cienfuegos, Cuba	12	26	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	21	—
Colon, Panama	23	168	118
Conakry, Africa	—	102	8
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	145	1,125
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	30	30
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	—
Danzic, Germany	—	800	800
Demarara, British Guiana	135	523	197
Drontheim, Norway	—	25	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	76
Dublin, Ireland	—	210	290
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	35
Fort de France, W. I.	—	—	568
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	58
Galatz, Roumania	—	1,215	450
Genoa, Italy	—	2,270	9,435
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	—	74
Gibraltar, Spain	—	660	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,425	100
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	365	579
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	—	404
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	15	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	59	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,210	1,390
Havana, Cuba	17	829	362
Havre, France	1,515	5,763	6,411
Helsingfors, Finland	—	90	—
Hong Kong, China	—	—	54
Hull, England	—	75	150
Kingston, West Indies	95	606	570
Kobe, Japan	907	907	—

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Konigsberg, Germany	300	350	Trieste, Austria	—	50
Kustendji, Bulgaria	75	75	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,300
La Guaira, Venezuela	3	11	Total	3,700	15,258
Leghorn, Italy	50	537	From Baltimore.		
Leith, Scotland	—	70	Antwerp, Belgium	100	230
Lisbon, Spain	—	50	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	200
Liverpool, England	253	750	Hamburg, Germany	—	300
London, England	—	644	Rotterdam, Holland	200	400
Macoris, San Domingo	—	279	Stettin, Germany	—	530
Malmo, Norway	—	5	Total	200	800
Malta, Island of	150	608	From Philadelphia.		
Manchester, England	—	375	Hamburg, Germany	110	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	15	*Not given.		
Manzanilla	—	29	From Savannah.		
Marseilles, France	10,470	1,925	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	637
Martinique, West Indies	186	735	Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,990
Masowah, Eritret	—	21	Total	—	9,626
Matanzas, W. I.	—	0	*Not given.		
Melbourne, Australia	—	121	From Newport News.		
Montevideo, Uruguay	38	571	Hamburg, Germany	100	510
Naples, Italy	—	322	Liverpool, England	—	100
Oran, Algeria	—	50	London, England	—	100
Point a Petre, West Indies	—	692	Rotterdam, Holland	—	670
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	70	Total	100	1,180
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	6	From All Other Ports.		
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	5	Canada	408	2,655
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	89	Guatemala	—	1
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	7	Honduras	—	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	25	Liverpool, England	—	21
Progreso, Mexico	96	127	Mexico	—	2
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,299	Salvador	—	82
Rotterdam, Holland	305	3,905	Total	408	2,696
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	176	Recapitulation.		
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	11	From New York	5,104	62,240
San Domingo City, San Domingo	—	411	From New Orleans	8,305	20,168
Santiago, Cuba	10	177	From Galveston	—	3,700
Santos, Brazil	—	177	From Baltimore	200	800
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	21	From Philadelphia	—	110
Southampton, England	—	100	From Savannah	—	9,636
Stavanger, Norway	—	109	From Newport News	100	1,180
Stettin, Germany	—	1,285	From all other ports	408	2,696
Stockholm, Sweden	100	210	Total	14,115	100,530
Sydney, Australia	—	9	*Not given.		
Tangiers, Morocco	—	280			
Trieste, Austria	—	6,150			
Trinidad, Island of	—	88			
Turks Island	—	9			
Valparaiso, Chile	—	277			
Vello, Denmark	—	—			
Venice, Italy	—	1,425			
Vera Cruz, Mexico	106	132			
Wellington, New Zealand	—	29			
Total	5,104	62,240			

From New Orleans.		
Antwerp, Belgium	3,275	1,650
Belfast, Ireland	—	75
Bremen, Germany	1,440	898
Copenhagen, Denmark	200	150
Genoa, Italy	—	50
Glasgow, Scotland	200	1,638
Hamburg, Germany	2,705	4,480
Havana, Cuba	—	108
Havre, France	—	60
Liverpool, England	200	1,835
London, England	1,500	2,250
Marseilles, France	300	300
Mexico	—	223
Rotterdam, Holland	3,100	5,282
Trieste, Austria	500	500
Total	8,305	20,168

From Galveston.		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,060
Hamburg, Germany	—	80
Rotterdam, Holland	3,600	9,748
Tampico, Mexico	100	—

AS PLAIN AS A, B, C.

A novelty in the advertising line is the eight-page circular, No. 185, with the title, "Will 100 per cent. on investment interest you?" issued by the American Blower Company of Detroit, Mich., showing in ledger form the difference in cost of fuel, depreciation, lubrication, attendance and water consumption, in the operation for one year, between its A, B, C type A engine and a ordinary one. This circular and catalogue describing this engine may be had on application.

A FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTER.

The difficulty hitherto experienced in the distribution of fertilizer over a given area has been that the appliances manufactured for the purpose have more or less failed to secure an even and uniform spreading of the latter. The purpose of a recent invention by F. Q. Fokes is to provide an attachment for a plow, whereby fertilizers may be distributed in a uniform manner in the furrow as the furrow is being made. The machine keeps the fertilizing material in constant agitation, and means are also provided to regulate at will the supply thus distributed.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1905, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 16, 1905, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 8, 1905, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

Producers of
**Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.**

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is not as much excitement in the market as yesterday outside of one report to the effect that a certain big packer has sold February and March heavy native cows ahead to the first of next April at 14½c. The entire market continues very strong with no indications as yet that the upward tendency has been checked. One leading packer has sold a car of St. Louis November native steers at 15¾c., and another packer has sold 2 cars of next January St. Louis native steers at 15½c. The latter packer is offering January, February and March native steers ahead at 15½c. The sales of native steers made by two packers as reported yesterday up to the first of January at 15¾c. will amount to between 10,000 and 12,000 hides. One leading packer has the only November Texas hides on the market, and this packer is holding these at ¼c. advance. Last sales of Texas were at 14½c. for heavy and light, and 13½c. for extremes. Butt brands continue quotable at 13¾ to 14c., according to salting, but with no further sales reported. A large packer, who has some spready native steers to offer before January 1 salting, is holding at 16¾c. for them. One packer is asking 13¾c. for early November Colorados, but another packer might accept 13½c. for late November and December Colorados. Branded cows have also been sold at an advance of ¼c. One big packer has sold 5,000 late November branded cows at 13¾c., and later this packer made an additional sale of 6,000 branded cows at the same price. Buyers seem to fear a shortage of native cows as evidenced by the report of one packer selling winter heavy native cows up to April 1 at 14½c. December native cows are held at 14¾c., and light native cows are strong at 14½c., with some packers now talking 14¾c. for these. No sales of native or branded bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very strong on the basis of last sales of buffs at 13¾c. Chicago dealers to-day are holding both buffs and heavy cows at 14c. They might secure 13¾c. for heavy cows for prompt shipment, but 13¾c. is the best bid at present for buffs for November delivery. Bids of 12¾c. for all No. 2 buffs are refused, but dealers might sell a car or so of these at 13c. There continues to be a good inquiry for extremes, and choice lots of these are not obtainable at under 14½c. Heavy steers are in more request and firm at 14 to 14½c., according to lots. Bulls rule at 11 and 10c.

CALFSKINS.—There is considerable activity in slunks. Certain buyers have cleaned up all of the packers here to next January on their slunks at 80c., and country stock is held at 50c., with light offerings. There are standing offers here of 15¾c. for Chicago and choice outside city calfskins, but these are being firmly held at 16c. Country skins are firmly held at 15¾c. Good lots of kips will bring 15c., and deacons are picked up as fast as offered at \$1.05 and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The recent sales in the packer market, which have been previously noted, have cleaned up about all the offerings to date, and no further transactions have been effected. Prime heavy packer sheep of 12 lbs. and up are quotable at \$1.50; regular sheep at \$1.40 to \$1.42½, and packer lambs at a range of \$1.30 to \$1.42½. Country pelts continue steady at a range of \$1 to \$1.30.

HORSE HIDES.—Unchanged.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—It is expected that about 4,500 recently arrived Puerto Cabellos, etc., will be sold at about 23½c., but the transaction is not reported consummated.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—No further sales have been made, but the market is firmer in tone owing to advances in Chicago. Packers are talking 15¼c. to sell native steers ahead, and some packers' ideas are 15½c. Cows and bulls are closely sold up.

New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—The market continues strong but quiet, as buyers are still waiting for lower prices. The market is not as strong in tone as when last quoted. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11@11½c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10@10½c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10@10¾c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9@9¾c.; No. 1 native bulls, 8@8¾c.; No. 2 native bulls, 7@7¾c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues fairly strong, with butchers closely sold up and but scant offerings. Quotations: Trimmed—5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c.; 15c. per piece less on No. 2 and 20c. less on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed—No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

Leather.

A Milwaukee tanner has advanced his second selection of hemlock harness leather in all weights 1c., making asking prices now 35c. for firsts and 34c. for second selection, and 36 to 35c. for spready light weights. Local tanners are now quoting light union sole leather on a 37c. basis for firsts, but it cannot be learned that they have made many sales of account as yet at 36c. A Boston tanner has practically nothing to offer in light weights except thirds, and these are being held at 32c. A Philadelphia tanner reports having sold a carload of Texas oak bends at 43c. tannery run. Philadelphia Texas oak offal is bringing 19 to 20c. for bellies and 24 to 25c. for shoulders. A large nearby belting manufacturer is receiving from 2 to 3 carloads of butts a week from local tanners, and these deliveries are presumably being made on the sale reported a while ago of 25,000 butts. There is more Texas oak side leather on hand here than formerly, but the stock consists mostly of B's and C's, as X's and A's

are scarce, owing to the fact that local tanners have been using these to fill a recent order of 10,000 bends. It is reported from Boston that a large block of buffalo hemlock sole has been sold there at recently advanced prices of 21c., 19½c. and 18c. for the three grades. Scoured oak backs rule firm at 38c. for light weights in best tannages.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN COTTON OIL.

(Concluded from page 30.)

a single management in crushing cottonseed is about 50 tons daily. In this case the manager is able to personally supervise every detail of the business. Where hundreds of tons are crushed daily this becomes impossible. In the latter case uniformity of work, which is essential to economy, is difficult, if not impossible. Changing conditions of the seed, dry, moist, fermented, perhaps, and other varying phases which are constantly arising, apart from the many details in connection with the various milling operations involved in cleaning, delinting, hulling, separating, crushing, molding and pressing, suggest the question if it be possible that a huge crushing business can be conducted under one management to the same advantage as a smaller one. In addition to the details referred to, the question of the seed storage is a most important one, while the subsequent treatment of the crude oil and storage of the various products involves the exercise of great care as well as executive ability.

With the disadvantages the foreign miller labors under he appears to make more out of the situation than we on this side of the Atlantic do, allowing for the disadvantages. He operates his mill most if not all the year round. He confines his operations to making oil and cake only, as of old, selling the crude oil to the refiner or soapmaker and the cake or meal direct to the consumer, which, although inferior to the American, as already shown, commands at all times a ready sale. His crushing capacity is limited, and every detail of the business is carefully looked after. There may be something in his methods worthy of the American miller's consideration.

Regarding quality of cottonseed to be used for crushing, it is well known that seed from the first cotton picked does not yield so well as more mature seed, nor are the products so good.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRANKED
ROCK SALT will bring more money on account
of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No time
in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Na-
ture. We merely crush and screen to meet the
requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads
evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured
uniformly; the Salt can be used several times,
thus making it the most economical we know of.
That we are never too old to learn is exemplified
by the following: A hide man who had
used evaporated Salt for many years was in-
duced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides
with RETSOF and a pack of same number with
evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with
RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more
than the other pack.
If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar
trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS



CHICAGO SECTION



How does little old New York feel after election, eh?

Total eclipse of the Democratic party in Cook County Tuesday, and the next day it rained.

Latest reports are to the effect that Sheriff Barrett is improving, a fact all his friends will be pleased to learn.

Hearst voted in an undertaker's shop in East Twenty-ninth street. Any significance in that—for him or for Murphy?

The Chas. Turner Soap Company will install a naphtha process in their plant at Thirty-ninth and Iron streets right away.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 4, averaged 5.67 cents per pound.

Which of the packers will win the six-horse team award this year? Or are they brewing something besides beer for the packers in Milwaukee?

The "Katy" girl has been forever banished from the M., K. & T. literature, and official orders issued that the word be dropped and "M., K. & T." used instead.

There will be just as many swell aristocratic ladies at the Stock Show as were at the Horse Show—of the houses of Angus, Hereford, Galloway, Durham, etc.

The Board of Education, Edward Tilden, president, purchased twenty live pigs this week for the Parental School. This savors of a conspiracy to restrain trade and should be investigated.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, of Kansas City, has been appointed chief of the Chicago staff of the bureau of animal industry, vice Dr. O. E. Dyson, resigned. Dr. Bennett will take charge November 15.

Fred K. Higbie is stirring things up in the packing house machinery line and packers' general supplies, and says business in their line was never better. He has just returned from an extended trip.

Chas. Sheldon, who is interested in a Denver packing house, has been rummaging

through Chicago for machinery, etc., for several days. They expect to make an up-to-date plant out of the old Smith Bros. house.

By the way, what kind of a fall was that the packers took out of the beef investigation? Whatever it was, it seems to have put a crimp in somebody's anatomy. The packers are not quite so green as they may seem to some.

The North American Provision Company's new card presents a splendid photographic view of cattle pens, runs and part of Packingtown. Send for one, addressing The North American Provision Company, 6 Sherman street, Chicago.

Henry Phillips, one of the founders of the Board of Trade, died Tuesday at the age of 92. He was in the packing business here in 1850, and afterward became prominent as a breeder and raiser of fancy cattle. Mr. Phillips was a native of Dublin.

Thos. H. Cross, head cattle buyer for the National Packing Company, will be judge of the carload classes of fat cattle at the International Show. Mr. Cross has had a large experience handling live cattle and dressed beef, and may be depended upon to grant unbiased awards.

At the annual meeting of the Saddle and Sirloln Club, Saturday night, officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, John S. Cooper; vice-president, J. M. Doud; secretary-treasurer, Mortimer Levering; directors for three years, Alvin H. Sanders, Robert Ogilvie, Myron H. Tichenor.

Frederick J. Rappal, Sr., prominent and popular in live stock circles, died at his home Tuesday morning of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Rappal was a native of Strassburg, and came to this country as a little boy. For many years he had been in the live stock commission business in Chicago. His sons will continue the business.

Zach T. Davis, the enterprising packing house architect, is certainly making a good job of the Western Packing Company's plant. Everything is first-class, and when this plant is finished, about January 1, it will be worth a visit. Mike Walsh, the energetic construction boss, and John Wishart, expert engineer, are ably seconding Davis.

Bubbly Creek is beginning to loom up again like—well, never mind the comparison. The city officials are trying to figure out just what percentage of the smell pervading Packingtown this historical river is responsible for. At broiling point the contents of this "erick" throw off an effluvium compared with which a combined concentration of hog dust and gut room smells is as attar of roses.

The live stock commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co. has been consolidated with the National Live Stock Commission Company. The main office of the new company will be at Chicago, while the branch houses at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Fort Worth will be continued under the consolidation. The new officers are: President, Thomas Kelley; vice-presidents, Frank O. Mills, Jesse Sherwood and R. H. Lee; secretary and treasurer, Charles Kelley. The capital stock has been increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Chas. Alexander, of Montreal, retired merchant (father of Henry M. and James Alexander, deceased, both of whom were well-known in board of trade and packing house circles; also father of Mrs. Warren, widow of Robert Warren, once one of the heaviest traders on the board of trade), fell downstairs at his residence last week and suffered injuries from which he died a few hours after. Mr. Alexander was 90 years of age, and was known all over Montreal as a friend of the waifs amongst the children, the unfortunate sailors and other needy mortals, and spent much of his time and a large amount of money alleviating their sufferings.

Stock yard commissions are to be advanced on January 1. The programme outlined at the Buffalo meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange has been approved by every local exchange, except St. Paul, which will act favorably this week. The new scale raises the commission on hogs and sheep \$6 per car. Naturally it will raise a storm of protest among country shippers, but objection will be futile, as the selling interest is determined on increased revenues. By eliminating the expenses of country soliciting and increasing commissions net earnings of live stock concerns at the several stock yard centers can be increased 25 per cent. It is claimed that in recent years some of the big houses have spent 90 per cent of their income in running expenses.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS
ARCHITECT
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years
superior architect with Armour & Co.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse
Products X X X Correspondence Solicited

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCE S.

F. W. WILDER
Formerly Gen'l Supt. Swift & Company;
Also Gen'l Supt., Designer and Constructor,
Schwarschild & Sulzberger Co.'s Chicago
Plant. Author of "The Modern Packing
House."

D. I. DAVIS
Formerly Supt. Swift & Company, Kan-
sas City. Constructor Swift & Company,
St. Joseph. Designer Swift & Company,
New York.

WILDER & DAVIS

Packing House Specialists

Designing, Constructing, Consulting.

DESIGNERS AND CONSTRUCTORS OF PACKING
HOUSES AND ALLIED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Rendering Plants, Commercial Fertilizer Plants, Sanitary Garbage Reduction
Plants, Ice and Cold Storage Plants.

If you contemplate building or remodeling or need advice in operating we can
help you.

315 DEARBORN STREET.
MANHATTAN BUILDING

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
TELEPHONE HARRISON 524

OCTOBER LIVESTOCK REPORTS.

Following are the official reports of the
receipts, shipments and consumption of live-
stock at various packing centers for the
month of October, 1905, and for the year to
date, compared with figures for similar peri-
ods of 1904:

Chicago.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	336,147	27,616	579,033	690,956
October, 1904.....	362,376	20,594	477,217	574,094
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	2,772,414	340,094	6,220,473	3,977,616
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	2,637,276	230,492	5,728,627	3,763,868

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	128,905	3,543	95,915	307,533
October, 1904.....	132,335	2,851	83,131	251,401
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	1,154,679	20,449	1,724,136	1,143,751
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	1,086,798	18,683	1,416,031	1,197,693

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	227,242	24,073	483,118	383,423
October, 1904.....	230,041	17,743	394,086	323,293
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	1,617,735	320,245	4,496,337	2,833,865
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	1,550,478	211,909	4,312,596	2,566,175

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 234 lbs.;
October, 1904, 230 lbs.; year to date, 221 lbs.; same
period, 1904, 216 lbs.

Kansas City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	339,831	51,181	237,156	129,025
October, 1904.....	305,789	35,244	160,980	136,386
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	1,748,665	203,512	1,993,173	1,139,608
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	1,635,823	130,627	1,755,859	849,699

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	138,761	23,989	11,550	58,167
October, 1904.....	161,829	13,061	10,712	60,125
*Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	532,962	26,215	.....	170,459
*Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	543,222	22,368	.....	139,120

Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	167,750	28,306	222,281	69,618
October, 1904.....	134,043	21,279	151,910	71,948
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	1,000,619	112,957	1,937,724	805,536
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	818,611	78,065	1,624,989	622,402

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 208 lbs.;
October, 1904, 195 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Joseph.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	76,616	7,743	119,511	65,939
October, 1904.....	71,507	4,455	100,890	63,297
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	401,621	36,326	1,508,131	914,115
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	441,299	29,113	1,289,717	715,740

Shipments.

October, 1905.....	16,295	1,907	1,449	27,707
October, 1904.....	13,046	1,049	374	24,345
*Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	83,109	5,176	4,515	83,174
*Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	87,434	8,888	938	53,050

Consumed at St. Joseph.

October, 1905.....	51,064	5,662	117,662	35,105
October, 1904.....	58,260	3,341	149,286	42,663
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	289,313	29,046	1,442,114	630,875
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	319,014	18,839	1,201,423	447,545

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 236 lbs.;
October, 1904, 227 lbs.

*Feeders.

Omaha.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	148,023	121,947	358,268	308,433
October, 1904.....	121,266	125,059	308,433	308,433
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	845,489	1,938,690	1,632,476	1,632,476
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	774,124	1,939,012	1,485,464	1,485,464

Shipments.

October, 1905.....	61,379	1,724	255,609	255,609
October, 1904.....	46,454	9,628	205,011	205,011
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	284,507	171,587	835,326	835,326
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	243,033	219,954	712,596	712,596

Consumed at Omaha.

October, 1905.....	78,234	120,735	82,630	82,630
October, 1904.....	66,048	115,362	98,751	98,751
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	509,973	1,767,103	797,150	797,150
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	531,091	1,710,058	773,068	773,068

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 251 lbs.;
October, 1904, 251 lbs.

Sioux City.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	48,129	1,490	70,760	14,388
October, 1904.....	41,218	560	59,250	5,848
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	342,641	4,676	1,053,340	37,756
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	265,760	3,126	849,112	19,216

Shipments.

October, 1905.....	24,900	567	11,940	12,374
October, 1904.....	25,399	229	33,131	4,743
*Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	195,309	1,072	261	19,329
*Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	167,050	455	224	4,746

Consumed at Sioux City.

October, 1905.....	15,730	763	58,820	1,589
October, 1904.....	8,864	310	26,154	809
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	114,604	3,327	818,517	11,618
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	40,015	2,390	349,642	5,042

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 261 lbs.;
October, 1904, 257 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Paul.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	91,344	6,429	65,169	239,628
October, 1904.....	81,090	3,718	63,732	174,278
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	396,359	.....	608,519	695,728
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	294,829	.....	687,800	590,469

Shipments.

October, 1905.....	69,233	1,703	2,378	137,763
October, 1904.....	62,131	936	312	137,253
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	279,122	.....	23,115	516,158
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	205,561	.....	39,941	486,894

Consumed at St. Paul.*

October, 1905.....	20,867	2,725	62,920	23,948
October, 1904.....	15,572	.....	63,009	14,316
Jan.-Oct., 1905.....	93,043	23,973	644,296	150,650
Jan.-Oct., 1904.....	68,641	.....	627,853	145,994

Average weight of hogs: October, 1905, 299 lbs.;
October, 1904, 214 lbs.

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers.

Denver.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1905.....	38,483	13,942	233,928
October, 1904.....	28,328	10,505	190,779
January-October, 1905.....	235,815	105,977	424,613
January-October, 1904.....	213,240	134,775	306,162

Shipments.

October, 1905.....	29,163	942	206,020
October, 1904.....	20,382	400	125,427
January-October, 1905.....	186,256	4,351	344,100
January-October, 1904.....	170,876	3,912	297,487

Consumed at Denver.

October, 1905.....	5,212	13,000	6,723
October, 1904.....	4,391	10,165	18,801
January-October, 1905.....	39,027	161,626	60,241
January-October, 1904.....	37,157	136,863	77,168

GERMAN TARIFF ARGUMENTS.

(Continued from page 14.)

cotton operatives, it is not too much to say
that this vast cotton export, when it emerges
from her looms, is of more value to her than
to the country where it was produced and
whence it was exported instead of being
transmuted in American mills to American
manufactures.

Deducting all the raw products exported to
Germany—say, \$200,000,000—leaves for Amer-
ican manufactures exported to Germany—
say, \$14,780,992—which is really too liberal
an estimate, as compared with, at the very
least, \$80,000,000 worth of German manufac-
tures imported into and consumed in the
United States, for some of the American
manufactures exported to Germany may have
been re-exported from Germany to cotermin-
ous countries.

The Tariff War Talk.

Assuming that those people in Germany
believe in the necessity of a tariff war "to
reduce the United States to reason," it is
hard to see, in case "the war is declared,"
how they could even inconvenience the people
of the United States thereby. In the first
place, the raw materials imported from Ger-
many, \$27,490,000 worth, are composed of
products we could dispense with without the
least inconvenience, while the \$80,000,000 of
manufactures now imported from Germany
would be very speedily and graciously sup-
plied by England, France, Belgium, etc. How
would the "backwater" raised from the stop-
page of this flood of manufactures affect the
great cotton industry of Germany, already
worked to overproduction?

While the people of the United States de-
sire no tariff war with any country, and can
not understand the cry thereof arising from
German manufacturers and agriculturists, un-
less it is a "bluff" to wring concessions, they
are fully aware of the fact that if pushed
thereto they are self-supporting; they pro-
duce everything they need and could live in
themselves though the world should be mad
enough to build a tariff war wall a mile high
about them. What other great nation can say
as much?

The talk of a tariff war to bring the United
States to terms satisfactory to German man-
ufacturers and agriculturists (which would
shut us out of the German markets and open
our markets to German manufactures), after
the manner of Professor Wolf, is unworthy
of the high intelligence of Germany, and only
confuses the question at issue. The matter
must be delegated to the representatives of
both governments, who, according to an un-
changeable principle, will yield all that can
be yielded after their own interests are fully
conserved and protected.

Openings for experts in all departments of
the packinghouse industry. Watch page 48.

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Color Binders and Coagulators.		
HELLER CHEMICAL CO.,		
Laboratory and Main Office:		
212-222 Wayman St.	No trouble to answer questions	97-101 Warren Street
CHICAGO	in any language.	NEW YORK

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	27,070	2,212	27,569	37,751
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	10,838	1,246	22,550	24,909
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	26,958	1,514	30,273	23,010
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	12,103	1,254	21,878	21,957
Friday, Nov. 3.....	7,484	457	22,492	7,014
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	1,048	491	12,855	1,393

Total last week.....	85,498	7,174	137,617	136,104
Previous week.....	76,885	5,854	145,575	160,846
Cor. week 1904.....	83,657	5,104	127,875	103,984
Cor. week 1903.....	71,135	4,279	116,292	142,979

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	4,756	95	5,843	4,421
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	4,052	331	2,243	13,021
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	5,551	204	4,010	13,583
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	7,226	268	3,387	10,456
Friday, Nov. 3.....	6,711	390	4,403	10,012
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	2,087	123	1,639	3,171

Total last week.....	30,383	1,411	21,525	54,664
Total this week.....	29,496	1,338	21,586	60,493
Previous week.....	29,964	593	21,030	69,113
Cor. week 1904.....	28,800	855	24,040	21,806
Cor. week 1903.....	26,106	462	15,413	60,379
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending November 4, 1905.....			504,000	
Week ago.....			484,000	
Year ago.....			415,000	
Two years ago.....			371,000	
Total receipts for year to date, 1905.....			10,211,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Nov. 4, 1905.....	232,300	338,800	241,900
Week ago.....	249,000	340,000	278,300
Year ago.....	220,700	305,000	225,200
Two years ago.....	200,700	243,700	259,000

Receipts for year to Nov. 4.....	7,208,000	14,558,000	8,368,000
Receipts for same period last year.....	6,824,000	13,336,000	7,574,000

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Nov. 4 as follows:	
Armour & Co.....	29,500
Anglo-American.....	11,000
Continental.....	3,200
Swift & Co.....	23,000
Hammond & Co.....	4,000
Morris & Co.....	8,000
Royd-Lanham & Co.....	6,300
S. & S.....	11,300
H. Boone & Co.....	2,800
Robert & Oake.....	2,400
Other packers.....	11,600
Total.....	114,000
Left over.....	3,500
Week ago.....	121,800
Year ago.....	106,800
Two years ago.....	98,600

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Nov. 4, 1905.....	\$5.00
Previous.....	5.11
Year ago.....	4.97
Two years ago.....	4.86
Three years ago.....	6.52

Estimated receipts of livestock week ending November 11:	
Cattle.....	80,000
Hogs.....	135,000
Sheep.....	140,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Nov. 4.....	\$4.95
Previous week.....	5.00
Year ago.....	5.25
Two years ago.....	4.60
Three years ago.....	5.40

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.25@5.30
Common to good steers.....	4.00@5.40
Inferior to common steers.....	3.10@4.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@6.00
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.00@5.00
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.75@4.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.15@2.65
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.50@4.00
Calves, common to good.....	3.75@5.50
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@7.25

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.10@5.20
Good to choice butcher weights.....	5.10@5.20
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.00@5.10
Heavy packing.....	4.40@4.95
Light mixed.....	4.95@5.10
Good to choice, 185@200-lb. weights.....	5.00@5.15
Choice to prime heavy.....	5.05@5.20
Poor to choice pigs.....	4.25@5.25
Governments, hogs and stags.....	2.00@4.25

SHEEP.

Export wethers.....	\$5.50@6.25
Fair to prime wethers.....	5.50@6.25
Wethers, good to prime.....	4.75@6.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	6.00@6.25
Onia, ewes, poor to fair.....	5.00@4.25
Wethers and stags.....	5.50@4.50
Native lambs, poor to choice.....	5.50@7.00
Western lambs.....	6.25@7.35
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@6.35
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 8.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave, 8½ @8½; 12@14 ave, 8½@8½; 14@16 ave, 8@8½; 18@20 ave, 7½@8; green picnics, 5@6 ave, 5½; 6@8 ave, 5½; 8@10 ave, 5½; 10@12 ave, 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave, 6½; 12@14 ave, 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave, 8½@8½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave, 10½; 10@12 ave, 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave, 9½; 10@12 ave, 9½; 12@14 ave, 9½; 14@16 ave, 9½; 18@20 ave, 8½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave, 8½; 12@14 ave, 8½; 14@16 ave, 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave, 8½; 18@20 ave, 8½; 20@22 ave, 8½; 22@24 ave, 8½; 24@26 ave, 8½; 26@28 ave, 8½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave, 6; 6@7 ave, 6; 6@8 ave, 6; 7@9 ave, 5½; 8@10 ave, 5½; 10@12 ave, 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave, 6½; 10@12 ave, 6½; 12@14 ave, 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave, 10½; 8@10 ave, 10½; 10@12 ave, 9½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	6.80	6.80	6.77	6.77
May.....	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.47	6.47	6.47	6.47
May.....				

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	12.47	12.47	12.42	12.45
May.....	12.62	12.65	12.62	12.65

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	6.80	6.82	6.77	6.82
May.....	6.95	6.97	6.95	6.97

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.52
May.....	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.75

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	12.50	12.55	12.50	12.55
May.....	12.72	12.77	12.72	12.75

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1905.

Election Day. No market.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	6.82	6.87	6.82	6.85
May.....	7.02	7.02	7.00	7.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.57
May.....	6.80	6.80	6.77	6.77

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	12.57	12.70	12.57	12.67
May.....	12.82	12.87	12.82	12.85

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	6.85	6.90	6.82	6.85
May.....				7.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.57	6.60	6.52	6.55
May.....	6.80	6.82	6.75	6.77

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	12.67	12.70	12.57	12.57
May.....	12.82	12.87	12.72	12.75

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	6.85	6.87	6.80	6.82
May.....	7.00	7.00	6.97	6.97

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	6.55	6.57	6.50	6.52
May.....	6.77	6.77	6.72	6.75

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	12.60	12.62	12.52	12.52
May.....	12.80	12.80	12.67	12.67

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@15
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@16
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@22
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@10
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	5	@6
Corned Flanks.....	5	@6
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@8
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	5	@7
Rollad Roast.....	10	@11

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	
Legs, fancy.....	16	
Stew.....	8	
Shoulders.....	10	
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20	

Mutton.

Legs.....	11	
Stew.....	5	
Shoulders.....	8	
Hind Quarters.....	10	
Fore Quarters.....	8	
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	10	
Pork Chops.....	11	
Pork Tenderloins.....	11	
Pork Butts.....	11	
Spare Ribs.....	9	
Blades.....	5	
Hocks.....	7	
Pigs' Heads.....	5	
Leaf Lard.....	9	

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½	
Fore Quarters.....	9	
Legs.....	16	
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	
Cutlets.....	20	

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@16
Calfskin, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	80	@85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12	@14
Fowls.....	9	@ 8½
Roosters.....	7	@ 7
Springs.....	10	@10½
Ducks.....	8	@10
Geese.....	8	@10

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@16
Chickens.....	9	@ 9½
Springs.....	9½	@10
Ducks.....	10	@12
Geese.....	8	@10
Capons.....	15	@18

Veal.

Choice.....	8½	@ 9½
Good.....	7	@ 8
Medium.....	6½	@ 7½
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6½
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@12½	
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 9	
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6	
Loins, No. 1.....	@14	
Loins, No. 2.....	@11	
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 7	
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7½	
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6½	
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5½	
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 8	
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 4	
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 3½	
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½	
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3½	
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3	

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	23½	@24
Creamery, Extras.....	22½	@23
Creamery, Firsts.....	19½	@21
Creamery, Seconds.....	17½	@18
Dairies, Choice.....	@20	
Dairies, Firsts.....	@18	
Dairies, Ladies.....	16½	@17
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	16½	@16
Renovated.....	16½	@19

Eggs.

Extras.....	20	@ 24
Prime Firsts.....	23	@ 24
Firsts.....	21	@ 22
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	16½	@17½
Cold Storage.....	19½	@20

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Inspections
and Tests.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	4 @ 4 1/2
Native Cows	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Western Steers	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Good	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 1/4 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Cow Chunks	3 @ 4
Boneless Chunks	3 @ 3 1/4
Medium Plates	2 @ 2 1/4
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	4 1/2 @ 5
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Loins, Common	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Good	9 @ 9 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	10 1/2 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	13 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13
Strip Loins	6 @ 6 1/2
Striploin Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	4 1/2 @ 5
Rolls	8 @ 8 1/2
Rump Butts	4 1/2 @ 5
Trimnings	2 1/2 @ 3
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3
Cow Ribs, Heavy	2 @ 2 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 @ 9 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	6 @ 6 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	4 @ 4 1/2
Flank Steak	6 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 3
Tongues	14 @ 14 1/2
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 3
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	12 1/2 @ 13
Good Saddles	12 1/2 @ 13
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 13
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 1/2 @ 4
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25 1/2
Plucks	10 @ 10 1/2
Heads, each	10 @ 10 1/2

Lambs.

Medium Caul	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2 @ 13
Saddles Caul	11 1/2 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
B. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	12 @ 12 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Loins	10 @ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Leaf Lard	8 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	20 @ 20 1/2
Spare Ribs	7 @ 7 1/2
Butts	8 1/2 @ 9
Hocks	4 1/2 @ 5
Trimnings	3 1/2 @ 4
Tails	3 1/2 @ 4
Snoogs	3 1/2 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	4 1/2 @ 5
Cheek Meat	3 1/2 @ 4
Hog Plucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Shin Bones	2 @ 2 1/2
Shoulders	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 3
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9 1/2
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 4
Tail Bones	2 1/2 @ 3
Brains	2 1/2 @ 3
Backfat	7 @ 7 1/2
Hams	10 @ 10 1/2
Salas	7 @ 7 1/2
Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 7
Belles	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	4 1/2 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	6 1/2 @ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 6
Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
Minced Ham	8 1/2 @ 9
Prepared Ham	10 @ 10 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Berliner Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Oxford Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	6 @ 6 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 @ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 1/2 @ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	8 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared, Ham	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 6
Ham Bologna	8 1/2 @ 9
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10 1/2

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	11 @ 11 1/2
German Salami, New Dry	11 @ 11 1/2
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Farmer, New	11 @ 11 1/2
Darles, H. C. New	11 @ 11 1/2
Italian Salami, New	11 @ 11 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per lb. \$10.00
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	9.00
Mess Pork	14.50
Clear Fat Backs	14.50
Family Back Pork	— @ —
Bean Pork	11.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	9 @ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	6 @ 6 1/2
Lard, compounds	5 @ 5 1/2
Barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal.	84 @ 84 1/2

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Fat Backs	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Regular Plates	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Short Cuts	8.25 @ 8.25

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lb. average	12 @ 12 1/2
Hams, 16 lb. average	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Skinless Hams	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 7 lb. average	7 @ 7 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lb. average	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	9 @ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	14 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Balled Picnic Hams	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	20 @ 20 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	11 @ 11 1/2
Rounds, per set	40 @ 40 1/2
Middles, per set	40 @ 40 1/2

Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	26 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	48 @ 48
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported narrow sheep casings	30 @ 30
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.45 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.20 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12%	3.35 @ 3.35
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.22 1/2 @ 2.22 1/2
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.15 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	16.00 @ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	\$7.47 @ 7.47
Prime steam, loose	5.92 @ 5.92
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Leaf	5 @ 5

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	6 @ 6 1/2
Mutton	6 @ 6 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	.62 @ .63
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.42 @ .44
No. 1 lard oil	.35 @ .37
No. 2 lard oil	.32 @ .35
Oleo oil, extra	.10 @ .10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	7 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	.50 @ .55
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	.53 @ .55

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 6
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White, "B"	4 @ 4 1/2
Bone	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Soap bbis., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Soap stock, bbis., reg., 50% F. A.	1.00 @ 1.00

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.22 @ 1.30
Barrels, oak	1.12 @ 1.15
Barrels, ash	1.00 @ 1.05

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	3 @ 3
Salt	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$7.50 @ 7.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.25 @ 2.25
Casing salt, bbis., 280 lbs., 2x @ 5x	1.25 @ 1.25

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TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
If you wish to sell, write us

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Native steers, good to choice.....	\$4.70@5.90
Native steers, medium to fair.....	3.75@4.60
Native steers, poor to ordinary.....	3.00@3.60
Native steers, good to choice last year.....	5.35@6.20
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.40@3.55
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.15

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@7.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	4.00@6.50
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@2.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, choice to good, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.00@7.35
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.25
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$5.55@45.60
Hogs, medium.....	@ 5.55
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	5.60@ 5.65
Pigs.....	5.70@ 5.75
Roughs.....	4.55@ 4.65

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8½
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair Texas.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	5 @ 6½
Choice cows.....	@ 6½
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4½@ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9½@ 10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½@ 12½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 11½
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@ 11
Calves, country dressed, common.....	9 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7½@ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 @ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½@ 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 12
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 11½
Spring lambs, culls.....	9 @ 10½
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9½
Sheep, medium to good.....	8½@ 9
Sheep, culls.....	7½@ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11½@ 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11 @ 11½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 @ 11½
California hams, smoked, light.....	7½@ 7½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½@ 7½
Smoked shoulders.....	8 @ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12½@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12½
Dried beef salt.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9½@ 10½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	—@—
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbread, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbread, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 2c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound

Oxtails.....	6@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12½
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per leg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½@ 3½
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	14	17
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	15½	18½
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4½
Crystals.....	4½@ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICE PACKED.

Turkeys—Spring dry-picked, selected (culls out).....	@ 18
Spring, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 16
Spring, dry-picked, poor to medium grade.....	@ 14
Spring, scalded, selected (culls out).....	@ 18
Spring, scalded, average run.....	@ 16
Spring, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 14
Old, selected (culls out).....	@ 18
Old, poor to medium.....	@ 16
Chickens—Broilers—4 lbs. per pair and under.....	@ 24
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 22
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 20
New York & Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
New York & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 18
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, selected (culls out).....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 15
South and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 12
South and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 11
South and Southwestern, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 9
Chickens, Roasting—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 17
New York & Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 12
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 11
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 13½
Western, dry-picked, selected (culls out).....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 10½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 9
South and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 10
South and Southwestern, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 8

Chickens, Medium Weights—

Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	14 @ 15
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 12
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 11
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	9 @ 10
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	10 @ 10½
Western, scalded, average run.....	10 @ 10½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	8 @ 9½
South & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	9½@ 10
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, inferior grades.....	8 @ 9
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, 5 lbs. and over, selected (culls out).....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 11
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	9 @ 10
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 10½
Western, scalded, selected (culls out).....	10½@ 11
Western, scalded, average run.....	9½@ 10
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	8 @ 9
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 10
Southern & Southwestern, inferior grades.....	9 @ 9½
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded.....	@ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 8½
Ducks, spring, Western, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Geese, Eastern, white, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Geese, Eastern, dark, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Geese, Western, average run.....	7 @ 10
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 4.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 3.00
Squabs, prime white, 6@9½ lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	2.00@ 2.25
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@ 10
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@ 11
Roosters, per lb.....	6 @ 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 10
Ducks, per pair.....	@ 80
Geese, per pair.....	1.12@ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

GAME.

Quail, per dozen.....	\$4.25@4.50
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00@ 1.25
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50@ 3.00
Partridges, per pair.....	@ 2.50
English snipe, per dozen.....	1.75@ 2.00
Yellowing snipe, per dozen.....	2.50@ 3.25
Golden plover, per dozen.....	2.50@ 3.00
Grass plover, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00
Rail, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas backs, per pair.....	2.50@ 3.00
Red head, per pair.....	1.00@ 2.00
Black head, per pair.....	.50@ .75
Mallard, per pair.....	.75@ 1.00
Blue wing teal, per dozen.....	.50@ .80
Green wing teal, per dozen.....	.30@ .50
Ruddy, per dozen.....	.75@ 1.00
Widgeon, per dozen.....	.25@ .30
Rabbits—Cotton tail, fresh, per pair.....	.25@ .30
Cotton tail, frozen, per pair.....	.20@ .25
Jacks, per pair.....	.50@ .60
Venison—Saddle, skin off, per lb.....	.24@ .25
Saddles, in skin, per lb.....	.19@ .20
Whole deer, per lb.....	.16@ .18

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.30
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.00 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Amontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalinit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.60
Kalinit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.60
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c. less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c. ex-store.....	1.15@ 1.25
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15@ 2.27
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 8.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle last week were 85,000, including 20,000 Westerns. The supply so far this week has totaled about 2,500 head heavier than last, while the supply of Westerns has been about the same. The quality of the cattle has been below the average, the bulk of the supplies being composed of the short fed common and medium grades, while very few choice cattle have arrived. The best grades or that class selling from \$5.75 upwards are selling at about steady prices, while those below that price are generally 15¢@25¢ per cwt. lower with the trade very dull and draggy at the decline. The beef market is in a very bad condition, and as the packers have their coolers full of dressed beef the outlook for anything except choice cattle is very unfavorable, and we believe the general trend of the market for the native future will be for a lower range of values. Stockers and feeders are generally 25¢ per cwt. lower than one week ago, with but very few good ones coming, the bulk of them being of a very poor quality. Butcher stock continues in liberal supply, and the market is now at the low point record so far this fall. We look for well finished cattle for the holiday trade to sell quite well, but all other kinds we believe will be in liberal supply, and will sell at a lower range of values than those prevailing at the present time.

SHEEP.—This week's market has been moderately supplied, but owing to the very weak condition of markets east of here trade has been a little uneven but tending toward strength. The packers, while they are very anxious for supplies, are now paying more for both sheep and lambs at this point than either New York or Buffalo and naturally curtail their orders. Choice lambs have met with keen demand. Top for the week being \$7.75, and to-day \$7.65 with the bulk of the good to choice selling at \$7@7.50, medium kinds at \$6.50@7, and common light culls to fleshy throwouts \$4.50@6.25. Sheep market is from 25¢@40¢ lower than the high time. Occasional prime lots of native ewes up to \$5.75, but a right decent killing kind are going at \$4.75, with choice at \$5.50. Throwouts to medium at from \$3@3.50. Choice native yearlings of handy weight up to \$6.50, heavy weight at \$6 and good to prime wethers at \$5.50@6. Supply of Western has been somewhat lighter than for the past month or so, with very few fat lambs on sale. Best Western selling at \$7.35, and a fair to good killing kind at \$6.75@7.15. Feeders displayed more interest and best lambs sold at \$6.25@6.50 this week, with quite a lot weighing around 50 lbs. at \$6@6.10. Plain light at \$4.50@5, common light not wanted and hard to sell going as culls at \$3.50@4. Choice Western wethers at \$5.75, a good kind at \$5.25@5.50, and feeders quotable at \$4.75@5, but very scarce. Some fed Western yearlings at \$6.50, rangers on the good to choice order worth \$5.85@6.25, and feeding yearlings at \$5.25. Fat Western ewes \$5@5.50. Good inquiry for breeders and yearlings selling at \$5.25@5.50, good mouths at \$4.25@5, the latter buying two and three-year-olds. Feeding of common to best grade at \$3@4.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs thus far this week were 92,603, compared with 80,392 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 12,211. Monday's official receipts were 34,603, which were fairly liberal, and about what were expected. The demand proved to be very good, however, and prices were somewhat stronger. Tuesday's receipts were 25,000, which were somewhat more than the

trade expected, and the shipping demand being very light packers took advantage of this fact and forced a decline of 5¢ per cwt. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 33,000, which were about what the trade expected. The shipping demand was again light, and packers succeeded in breaking prices 5¢@10¢, as compared with the best time on Tuesday. The quality of the arrivals is improving daily, and it looks now as though it would be but a short time until our quality would be first class. More liberal receipts are also expected, and while we look for a somewhat lower range in prices we do not expect to see any severe decline below present quotations for some time to come. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best heavy and medium weight butchers, \$5@5.10; selected light grades, \$4.95@5.05; good to best heavy packers, \$4.80@4.90; rough heavy packers, \$4.50@4.65; mixed grades, \$4.80@4.95; pigs, \$4.50@5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Nov. 10.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 74,400; last week, 74,500; same week last year, 35,800. One drove of top dry lot of Herefords was bid in at \$5.00 this week; otherwise the top price is \$5.10. The proportion of short-fed stuff is increasing. Market is 10¢@20¢ lower than last Friday, but a trifle firmer the last two days. Bulk of sale \$4.25@4.90. Cows steady, including tanners; bulk were \$2@2.80; heavy grass cows, \$3.25; fed cows, \$4; fed heifers, \$4.50@4.75; bulls, steady at \$2@2.60; calves, 15¢@25¢ higher; veals, \$5@6.25; heavy, \$2.50@4. Quarantine steers and cows steady; steers, \$2.40@3.25; fed steers, \$3.60; cows, \$2@2.55. Stockers and feeders steady.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 66,000; last week, 65,300; same week last year, 42,800. Market has remained steady till yesterday when there was a drop of five to ten cents. Demand was first class considering liberal receipts; all weights above 200 pounds selling about alike; light hogs for 5¢ below; top pigs, \$4.50@4.70; top price to-day, \$4.95; bulk price, \$4.85@4.90; prospects favor continued liberal receipts.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 22,800; last week, 22,800; same week last year, 15,200. Supply is not equal to demand and packers have been forced to ship here from other markets. Prices steady with a week ago. Quality of fed stuff not very good; range offerings about exhausted; top lambs, \$7@7.40; yearlings, \$5.80@6.00; wethers, \$5.50@5.80; ewes, \$4.90@5.25.

HIDES are steady. Green salted, 10½¢@12¼¢; bulls and stags, 8¼¢; glue, 6¢; deacons, 25¢@40¢; slunks, 10¢@20¢; green sheep pelts, 23¢@31¢; dry flint butcher, 17¢@18¢; tallow, 3¼¢@4¼¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,651	21,936	3,089
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.,	311	.....	.....
Cudahy	5,479	12,934	1,294
Fowler	2,369	995	1,174
Morris	7,736	9,153	1,632
Ruddy	1,006	238	.....
Schwarzschild	3,794	7,436	2,154
Swift	9,642	14,904	3,886

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nov. 7, 1905.

There was a big run of cattle last week, the total receipts, 37,248 head, being the heaviest of the year to date. Naturally the market felt the effect of this heavy supply and prices weakened off all along the line. On the desirable corn fed beefs there was no appreciable decline as supplies of this kind were very limited. Strictly good to choice, 1,200 to 1,550-lb. beefs are quoted at \$5.20@5.75; fair to pretty good 1,050 to 1,350-lb. beefs bring \$4.75@5.10, and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades bring anywhere from \$3.75@4.50. Western range beefs generally declined about 10¢@15¢, although much of this was due to the very in-

different quality of the bulk of the offerings. No strictly good to choice range beefs have been coming of late but they are quotable at \$4.10@4.75. Fair to good grades are selling to both packers and feeder buyers at \$3.50@4.00, and the common to fair kinds at \$2.90@3.40. So far this week receipts have fallen off sharply and there has been at least no further decline in prices. Cow stuff suffered more last week than fat cattle, the decline being fully a quarter. This week, with lighter supplies, a good part of the decline was regained. Corn fed stock is nominally quotable at \$3.50@4.10. Fair to good butcher and beef grades are selling at \$2.75@3.50, and the canners and cutters are selling at a range of \$1.75@2.35. There was a good volume of business done in stockers and feeders and the week's shipments were about 16,000 head, the heaviest so far this year. The demand has been good right along, but the liberal supplies have enabled buyers to force prices down all along the line. This week the trade has been decidedly uneven, but in the main prices are easier than last week's close, or 15¢@25¢ lower than ten days ago. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.50@4.00, with fair to good grades at \$3@3.50, and common to fair stuffs and odds and ends anywhere from \$2.25 to \$3.00. The lighter receipts of cattle this week are due partly to the bad weather and partly to the election on Tuesday. Dealers are generally looking for a pretty liberal run of cattle during the month of November.

Hogs suffered a decline of 5¢@10¢ last week, and there has been no improvement in the market this week. Receipts continue very light, although not more so than usual at this time of the year. The quality of the offerings is pretty good as a rule, with weights running rather heavy. For October the average weight of the hogs was 251 pounds, or exactly the same as one year ago. Local packers continue to do about all the buying as supplies have been too small to attract Eastern shippers, and local buyers are paying right up to Eastern prices, and hence leaving very little shipping margin. Light and butcher weight loads are the best sellers and bring the best prices. Weight, however, does not cut so much figure as quality, and common packing as well as inferior underweight loads are selling down around bottom figures. To-day, with 5,400 hogs here, the market ruled about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$4.92½ and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.80@4.85 as against \$4.90@4.95 one week ago.

There has been a fairly liberal run of sheep and some weakness has been noted in the market, although prices in general are very little lower than they were ten days ago. There appears to be practically an unlimited demand for good fat stock of all kinds, but packers are getting very tired of paying prevailing high prices for very inferior stock. It is the same way with the feeder buyers. So long as the quality is good there are plenty of buyers ready to pay the prices. They will not take the commoner grades unless at a considerable discount, and hence the trade has been inclined to drag this week as the quality has not been very good and the stormy weather has detracted considerably from the appearance of the stock. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.75@7.25; good to choice yearling wethers, \$5.60@6.00; good to choice old wethers, \$5.15@5.75; good to choice old ewes, \$5.00@5.30. Quotations of feeder sheep and lambs: Good feeding lambs, \$6.00@6.40; good feeding yearlings, \$5.00@5.40; good feeding wethers, \$4.75@5.25; good feeding ewes, \$4.60@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.40@4.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 7, 1905.

Excessive supplies of dressed beef steers in Chicago thus far this week has started prices on the down grade again, and unless there is a diminution of supplies at that point for the remainder of the week, values will seek a still lower level. While the general market in Chicago indicates a decline of 15¢@25¢ as

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compared with last week, the local trade has not suffered so severely and only shows decline on the common to medium styles of short-fed steers. These grades are only weak to 10c. lower than the close of last week and the better grades selling from \$5@5.60 are selling about steady. The better qualities of weighty range steers are about steady and the common to fair light and medium weight steers are weak to 10c. lower. Although supplies have been larger than usual, receipts have not been up to requirements, and for this reason values here are ruling relatively high as compared with competitive points. There has been the usual activity in the trade for cows and heifers this week. Receipts have again been very large and buying orders have been sufficiently broad to absorb all offerings and yet hold values well in line with the close of last week. Good canners and cutters have met with the most favor, yet there has been good outlet for the common shelly canners and the better class of cows and heifers selling from \$2.50 and upward. The trade in all grades of bulls continues very active, and prices are not materially changed from the close of last week. Demand calls largely for good canners and bolognas and kinds suitable for stock and feeding purposes. Common canning bulls, however, are of rather dull sale. The market on veals indicates a decline of 25c. on the good light and medium weight offerings, and the common and heavy grades are about steady with the low close of last week.

The trade in hogs continues to work downward. Reactions toward strength are invariably followed by declines which take the bulk a little lower than preceding the slight advance, and everything indicates that prices will work still lower as the winter packing season advances. The market to-day was 5 @ 7½c. lower, with prices ranging from \$4.80 @ 5.00, and bulk selling at \$4.85 @ 4.92½. Quality continues good, but there is a larger proportion of pigs and light and light mixed coming than for some time past, and this is the only feature that is at all favorable to the country, as it might indicate a very small supply of matured hogs in the country, which would tend to check the downward course of values.

There has been practically no change in the sheep and lamb market this week. Receipts have been nominal and demand strong for all offerings. Good to choice lambs are quotable at \$7.25 @ 7.60; yearlings around \$5.75 @ 6.25; wethers, \$5.75 @ 6.00, and ewes at \$5.15 @ 5.45.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 4:

CATTLE.

Chicago	\$4.115
Omaha	19,821
Kansas City	38,527
St. Joseph	19,829
Cudahy	407
Sioux City	3,894
Wichita	180
Louisville	107
New York and Jersey City	10,725
Fort Worth	14,096
Detroit	1,548
Buffalo	7,550

HOGS.

Chicago	149,692
Omaha	30,920
Kansas City	71,170
St. Joseph	41,819
Cudahy	12,987
Sioux City	21,146
Ottumwa	15,427
Cedar Rapids	7,500
Wichita	4,004
Bloomington	1,476
Indianapolis	33,344
Louisville	4,218
New York and Jersey City	45,683
Fort Worth	8,539
Detroit	10,814
Buffalo	59,040

SHEEP.

Chicago	121,440
Omaha	16,402
Kansas City	14,877
St. Joseph	5,570
Cudahy	443
Sioux City	297
Wichita	23
Louisville	73

New York and Jersey City	33,636
Fort Worth	1,210
Detroit	3,219
Buffalo	37,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 6, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,511	—	1,041	14,655	10,896
Sixtieth street	2,032	50	4,076	18,949	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	24,987
Lehigh Valley	6,133	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,768	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	65	55	32	3,800

Totals	12,446	115	5,172	33,636	45,683
Totals last week	13,574	113	4,964	41,390	41,281

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Armenian	320	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Minnehaha	380	—	1,760
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. New York	—	—	950
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Armenian	320	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Minnehaha	380	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Colorado	86	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Armenian	—	—	2,500
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	—	—	2,200
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	—	—	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Armenian	—	—	1,100
C. Coghlin, Sa. Exeter City	150	—	—
Armour & Co., Sa. New York	—	—	3,000
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Llanula	—	—	1,550
Totals exports	1,836	—	15,360
Totals exports last week	3,259	55	17,330

EXPORTS THIS WEEK.

From Boston	1,794	—	7,100
From Baltimore	947	—	—
From Philadelphia	1,259	—	1,100
From Newport	321	—	—
From Montreal	3,505	597	—
To London	3,320	—	8,910
To Liverpool	5,084	597	14,650
To Glasgow	790	—	—
To Bristol	150	—	—
To Hull	86	—	—
To Havre	200	—	—
Totals to all ports	9,639	597	23,560
Totals to all ports last week	13,711	530	28,480

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	14,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	—
Omaha	16,000	3,000	—

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1905.

Chicago	29,000	33,000	40,000
Kansas City	17,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	3,500	23,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1905.

Chicago	14,000	25,000	25,000
Kansas City	21,000	20,000	8,000
Omaha	5,500	3,500	15,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1905.

Chicago	24,000	33,000	25,000
Kansas City	16,000	16,000	5,000
Omaha	6,700	3,000	9,700

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

Chicago	9,000	27,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	15,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	5,000	8,000

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1905.

Chicago	3,500	22,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	3,500	2,500

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.25 @ 7.35; city steam, \$7.12½; refined, Continent. tes., \$7.75; do., South America, tes., \$8.30; do., kegs, \$9.30; compounds, \$5.62½ @ 5.75.

HOG MARKETS, NOV. 10.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 22,000; steady; \$4.40 @ 5.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; steady; \$4.80 @ 4.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; steady; \$4.70 @ 4.82½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; steady; \$4.75 @ 5.10.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$4.60 @ 4.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 5 @ 10c. higher; \$5.10 @ 5.25.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; strong; \$5.00 @ 5.05.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 77s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 70s.; shoulders, 31s. 6d.; hams, short, clear, 46s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d.; do., short rib, 51s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28 @ 34 lbs., 48s. 6d.; do. 35 @ 40 lbs., 48s.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 46s. 6d. Tallow, 23s. 6d. Turpentine, 51s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 4½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs., 36s. 9d.; do., American refined, 20-lb. pail, 38s. 3d. Cheese, white new, 58s.; do., colored, 60s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 37½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 16s. 10½d. Refined petroleum (London), 7 3-16d.; linseed (London), 39s.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog receipts at the packing points were of very fair volume, with their prices about steady. The products markets were slightly lower and moderately active. Chicago estimated stock: 29,000 bbls. pork (30,800 bbls. November 1), 40,000 tes. lard (52,300 tes. November 1), 10,500,000 pounds ribs (12,184,000 pounds November 1).

Cottonseed Oil.

The South steadily marks up its prices for crude oil, and is unwilling to sell, on its restricted production. The Southeast is practically at 21 @ 22c., and sales made at 22c., and the Valley at 22½ @ 23c. quoted, with in Texas at 22½ @ 23c. as asking prices. The bleaching grade at Chicago is at 26 @ 27c., in tanks. In New York the market continues strong and a trifle higher; sale 100 bbls. January, 20½c., prime yellow; November at 28½ @ 29c.; December at 29 @ 29½c.; January at 29½ @ 29½c.; March at 29½ @ 30c.; May at 30¼ @ 30½c.

Tallow.

The soapmakers in New York do not offer to pay over 4½c. for city, hhds., while 4½c. is asked, and although a sale is understood to have been made at 4½c. for export, as noted in our weekly review, there is some trade doubt that general export demand would meet that price. Indeed some portion of the trade does not feel convinced that 4½c. is as yet the market rate, and the weekly contract deliveries of the city, hhds., were reported made at 4½c. The New York market is relatively steadier, just now, than out of town, or Western markets, although it may be said that fine tallow is most needed at the asking prices.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 7¼c. bid and 7½c. asked.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

New York, Nov. 9.—Quotations are as follows:

74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.

98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3c. per lb.

58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax 8c. per lb.

Talc 1½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 5½c. per lb., and in barrels 6¼c. per lb.

Green olive oil at 57 to 58c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil 65 to 67c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots 5 to 5½c. per lb.

Ceylon coconut oil 65 to 6¾c. per lb.

Cochin coconut oil 8½c. per lb.

Cottonseed oil 28 to 29c. per gal.

Corn oil 3½c. per lb.

Rosin, K \$3.40, M \$5.60, N \$5.70, WG \$5.90, WW \$6 per 280 lbs.

RETAIL SECTION

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. Rhodes has opened a new butcher shop at Chesley, Ida.

Francis Heim has opened a new meat market at Reber, Pa.

Eugene Schmitz has opened a new meat market at Elma, Kan.

A new market was opened by L. P. Coulbourn at Salisbury, Md.

Asa Pershall has engaged in the meat business at North Yakima, Wash.

W. H. Allen has sold his meat market at Burns, Kan., to J. W. Osborn.

F. M. Austin has sold his meat market at Coldwater, Tex., to Earl Clark.

H. S. Cary has purchased the butcher shop of W. A. Coe at Calhoun, Mo.

J. L. Friis has succeeded to the business of J. L. Friis & Co. at Craig, Neb.

Motz Jungeman has sold his butcher shop at Van Meter, Ia., to C. H. Sweezy.

W. F. Nolen has sold his butcher shop at North Bend, Neb., to C. Wickhorst.

J. M. & E. E. Grace have sold their meat market at Walnut, Ia., to M. Blohm.

The meat market owned by a Mr. Harris at Blencoe, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

Lester Lyons has sold his meat business, West Hanover, Mass., to Cobb & Beal.

L. P. Alexander has sold his meat business at Harensville, Kan., to W. M. Young.

H. T. Cobb has sold his butcher shop at Rosendale, Mo., to Porterfield & Hope.

L. O. Monson has purchased the meat business of A. Jorgenson, Garden City, Ia.

The J. B. Luellen meat market at Marion, O., has been purchased by J. G. Morey.

J. P. Peterson has retired from the St. Paul Meat Company at Spokane, Wash.

James Bailey has sold his meat business at Montezuma, Ia., to M. A. Johnson & Co.

The R. J. Cutbill Company has purchased the Cutbill meat market at Norwalk, Conn.

Maurice Brinker has purchased the meat market of Baun Brothers at Columbiana, O.

Henrickson & Koop have purchased the meat business of J. J. Miller at Payette, Ida.

C. A. Herrick has succeeded to the meat business of Berry & Herrick at Gifford, Ida.

Streepy & Harris have sold their meat business at Cincinnati, Ia., to Elledge & Logan.

Kerkhart & McMullen have purchased the butcher shop of C. H. Uffelman at Harlan, Ia.

C. A. Spencer has purchased the meat and grocery business of Louis Lang at Denver, Col.

L. M. Walker has succeeded to the meat business of Walker & Hammans at Berthoud, Col.

J. W. Jones has purchased the meat and grocery business of B. J. Gallaher at Topeka, Kan.

J. E. Mason has sold his meat market and grocery store at Denver, Col., to C. W. Rheinhardt.

Harry Poole and Charles and Lester Lyon

have opened a meat market at Whitman, Mass.

The meat market of Snyder & Roberts, at Brooklyn, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently.

A. S. Pickering has been succeeded in the meat business at Perry, Okla., by Pickering & Fry.

Skelton & Sidley have been succeeded in the meat business at Rexburg, Ida., by S. J. Skelton.

J. H. Righter has been succeeded in the meat business at Laddonia, Mo., by Righter & White.

Geo. Marvin has purchased the meat markets of B. Spiker and Hill & Mallory at Glendale, Ore.

Fred R. Wheeler has purchased the meat and grocery business of W. S. Nichols at Dexter, Me.

Ward Bros. & Tylor have succeeded to the meat business of W. H. Ward & Bro. at Clyde, Kan.

Burkhalter & Blaise have purchased the meat market of Newman & Kimball at Grand Island, Neb.

W. E. Latimer and M. Lane have purchased the meat market of H. R. Meacham at Cortlandt, N. Y.

Gerlach & Washburn have succeeded to the business of the Gerlach Meat Company at Sutton, Neb.

J. D. Brown has sold his interest in the Pendleton Meat Market at Pendleton, Ore., to J. H. Garrison.

R. S. McClelland has purchased the meat and grocery business of Robertson & Peterson at Lincoln, Neb.

Yeo, Hartford & Yeo have sold the Nez Perce Meat Market, at Nez Perce, Ida., to Samuel Robinson.

P. H. Zipf has been succeeded in the meat business at Portchester, N. Y., by Henry P. and Philip H. Zipf.

Philips' meat market, at Babton, Wash., was damaged by a fire on October 30 to the extent of \$500; insured.

The E. H. Stanton Cold Storage Company has opened a retail meat and poultry market at 821 Sprague avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Jacob Sperber, a grocery and provision dealer of Somerville, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Frank W. Finley has purchased from John Walter his interest in the meat and grocery business of Walter & Sherick at Cairo, Ill.

chase price. The probabilities are that they conduct their business upon an extravagant basis and do not take into consideration the cost of handling and disposing of their goods.

A man with a taste for figures has studied out the cost of running a business and as a result of his investigation, he says: It is surprising that many good business men deceive themselves in regard to the cost of doing business—that is, the total cost as compared with the total sales. If they are making a good profit such a mistake may do little harm, but if the profit is small the error may be disastrous. We occasionally hear of a retail business being done at about a cost of 10 per cent, says Grocers' Criterion, but if the matter was investigated it would probably be found that several items of expense had been omitted and that the actual cost was nearer 25 per cent.

Interest on the capital should be charged at a fair rate, say 5 per cent. The salary of each partner should be figured as part of the expense. All clerk hire, commissions, rent, taxes, insurance, heating, lighting, advertising, traveling, postage and office expense, breakage and repairs, freight and cartage, as well as all material used in the store, such as paper, twine, etc., should be included; in fact, the expense of doing business covers every cent paid out except the invoice cost of the goods, and no concern can live unless they add to the invoice cost enough profit to cover all expenses of every description. It should be remembered that 33.3 per cent should be added to the cost to cover the expense of 25 per cent on the sales.

A business which only pays expenses can not be called profitable; especially as bad debts are not figured in the regular expenses, and no allowance is made for goods which prove to be unsalable. All of these points are worthy of careful perusal, and if readers will give them due weight, they will understand many things in regard to their own business which have puzzled them perhaps for years past. With much competition to meet, with a narrow margin of profit, dealers must conduct their business in a very economical manner in order to make any money. They cannot sell at cost to any great extent nor allow a steady drain upon their resources. They must look after the leaks and watch the details of their business closely or almost before they are aware of it they will find themselves running behind.

THE WAY TO FIGURE PROFIT

Profit is that which remains when goods are sold at an advance over the purchase price and after the cost of freight, clerk hire, rent, insurance and other store expenses are deducted. A great many people engaged in business cannot understand why they do not make more money when they sell their goods considerably at an advance above the pur-

A POPULAR NAME.

A London newspaper records the fact that "the stables and shop of Mr. Wellbeloved, butcher, of No. 15 High street, Deptford, were damaged by fire last Friday night." What meat man on this side of the pond would not be willing to suffer a fire loss if he could put such a name as that on his shop sign?

TALKS ON LAW

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Landlord and Tenant.

No. 5. Is the landlord bound to make the premises tenantable? When is the tenant justified in abandoning the premises or refusing to pay rent?

Where there is nothing in the lease laying an obligation on the landlord to make the premises tenantable, it is implied in the law that the tenant took the premises as they stood; in other words, there is no implied warranty on the part of the landlord that the premises are tenantable. The great exception to this rule is in cases where there is some secret or concealed defect in the premises which renders them dangerous to life or health, and the defect was known to the landlord and unknown to the tenant. For instance, if the tenant should rent property without knowing that it had been occupied just previously by a smallpox patient, and this fact was within the knowledge of the landlord, the tenant would be justified in abandoning the premises. Some cases have gone to the extent of saying that this exception covers a case of defective heating or defective plumbing where the defects go to the extent of endangering life or health.

The tenant should see to it that in the lease the landlord agrees to keep the premises in a tenantable condition; nor should the tenant forget that the mere verbal promise of the landlord to keep the premises in tenantable condition, no matter when the promise was given, would not be binding.

After a lease has been executed the verbal promise of the landlord to repair is void, unless there was a consideration given for the promise; nor would a landlord's promise to repair the premises in consideration of the tenant not abandoning the premises before the end of the term be good, because of lack of consideration, the tenant already being under obligation to remain until the end of the term.

Any inducement, whether by writing or by word of mouth, made by the landlord, which leads the tenant to rent and which afterwards proves to be false or fraudulent, will, of course, justify the tenant in abandoning, but the representation or statement must be something more than a promise. A state-

ment to the effect that premises are tenantable when they are not, such statement being used to induce the tenant to rent, may justify an abandonment of the premises, but an unfulfilled promise of the landlord made before the lease is signed or at the time, or afterward, to the effect that he will make them tenantable will not justify an abandonment; and, if verbal, such promise is void.

This brings us to the general question as to the circumstances under which tenants may abandon premises and refuse to pay rent. We have seen that the mere promise of the landlord to make repairs which he fails to fulfill, will not justify abandoning the premises and refusing to pay rent. It is the usual course pursued by tenants, but the courts as a rule will not permit the tenant thus to take the remedy into his own hands. There are two courses open to the tenant if the landlord has promised to make repairs, or make improvements, and fails or refuses to do so; one is to sue the landlord for damages, and the other is to make the repairs or improvements and sue the landlord for the cost of them. And the tenant may recover in his judgment not only for the cost of repairs but for the damage he has suffered by interruptions to his business or otherwise during the time that the premises were being repaired. But it is never allowable for the tenant to remain in possession and at the same time refuse to pay rent; nor is an unfulfilled promise ground for abandonment.

To this general statement, which seems somewhat unjust on its face, there is the general exception that if the premises are absolutely unfit for the purposes for which they were rented, or become so through the landlord's fault in not keeping his promise, the tenant is released from his contract and may abandon the premises, but this exception has not been upheld in every case. Where it has been upheld it is only where there has been a total failure of consideration, that is, where premises have been totally unfit for the purposes intended, or where the landlord has broken an express promise to make them fit.

Another class of cases is where the landlord agrees to make certain repairs or improvements before the tenant takes possession. We have seen that after the tenant has once taken possession a broken promise on the part of a landlord, as a rule, does not justify refusing to pay rent or abandoning, but where the landlord has failed to make the repairs or the improvements, and the tenant has not yet taken possession, the

tenant may refuse to take possession on the ground that he is released from his contract. Here, as in other cases, we caution the tenant that if the lease itself is in writing the landlord's agreement regarding repairs, to be binding, must be inserted in the lease itself. It is a general rule of the law that where a contract is reduced to writing the law presumes that the writing contains all the terms, and one is not permitted to offer testimony that adds to or varies the terms as written. It is admissible, however, to show that after the contract was made it was varied by verbal agreement.

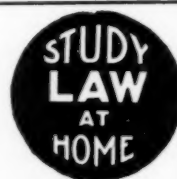
If the landlord is to make repairs before possession is to be given to the tenant and the tenant enters the premises before the repairs are made, he does not thereby waive his right to have them made.

As fraud vitiates a contract so a tenant may abandon the premises and refuse to pay rent when he was induced to take the premises by false statements. The false statements need not be in the lease itself; anything said or done by the landlord, even though innocently, which is materially false, and at the same time induces a tenant to take the premises, will result in annulling the contract. The mere concealment by the landlord of some defect, provided the defect renders the premises dangerous to life or health, will amount to a misstatement, but the concealment of immaterial matters will not so operate.

If the tenant intends to take advantage of false statements to surrender his lease he must do so promptly upon discovering that the statements were false. His failure to do so promptly will lead to the presumption that he has waived his right. He may not only abandon the premises in such cases, but he may sue for damages. Furthermore, he may remain in possession if he pleases, waiving his right to abandon the premises, and may sue for damages caused by the fraud.

(To be continued.)

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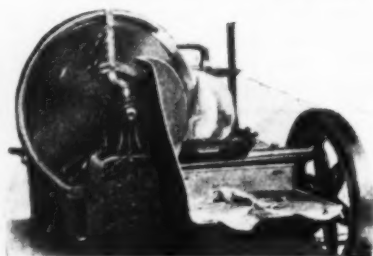
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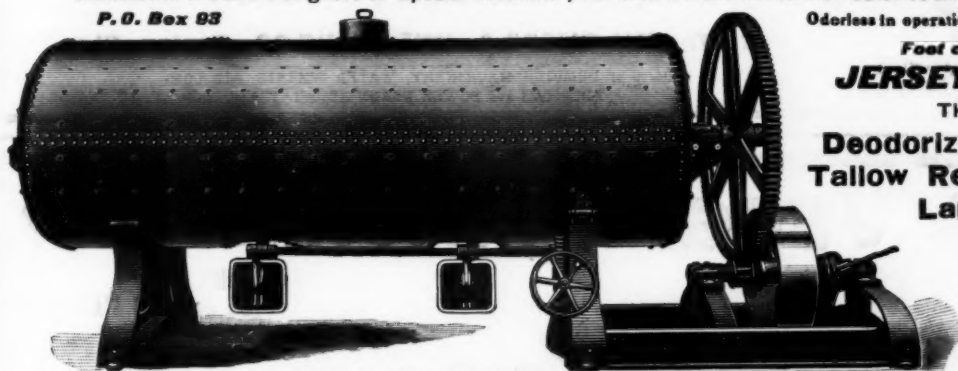
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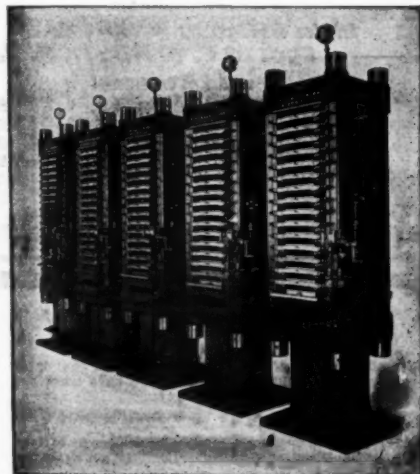
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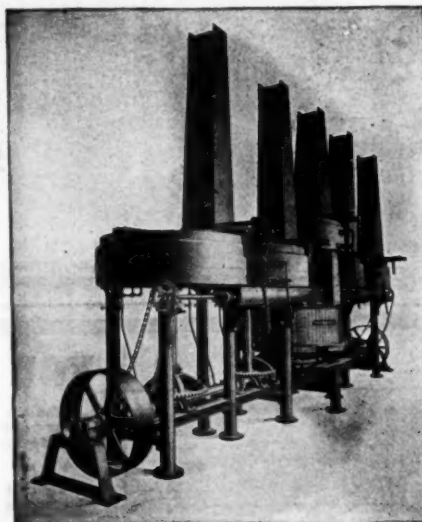
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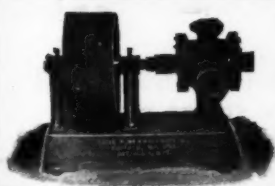
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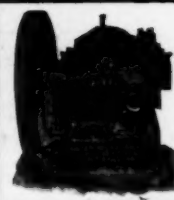
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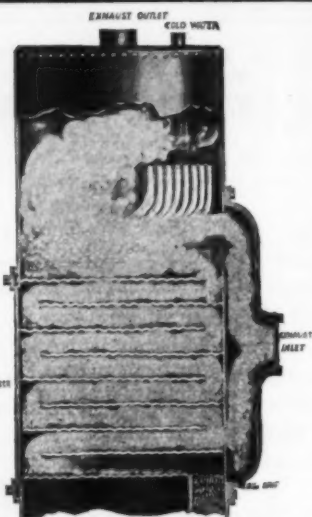
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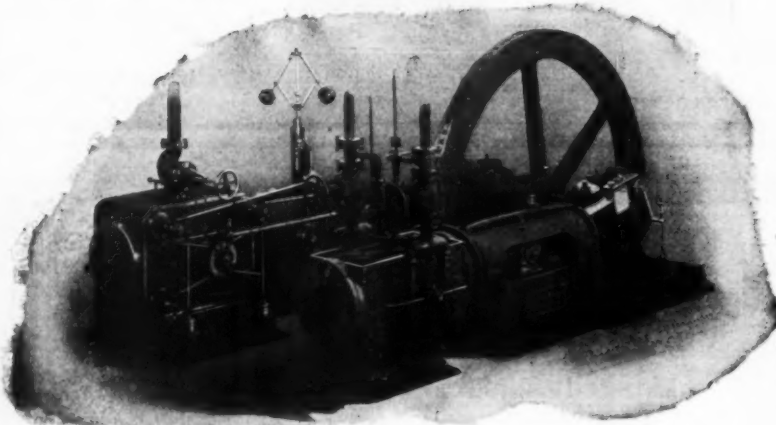
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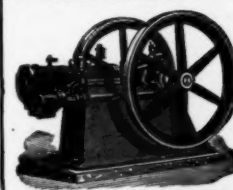
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